

THE AMADOR LEDGER

Established November 1, 1855.

JACKSON, AMADOR COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1905.

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THE CAMPO SECO MINING ACCIDENT.

We have received some additional particulars regarding the accident at the Campo Seco copper mine on Wednesday of last week, by which George McHose, Ed Harrison and G. Natale lost their lives. It appears that the men were working with machine drills in a cut towards an old shaft, that had been caved in for thirty years or so. It was rather expected that some water would be encountered and preparations had been made to guard against danger from that source. The tunnel in which the men worked was well lighted with fixed lights along its entire extent and there was a side drift in which the retreating miners could escape in case of a rush of water.

No thought had been given by anyone to any accumulation of noxious gases. The men who were working to make the connection were volunteers, who knew as well as any one about the mine the nature of the task they had undertaken. One of the men was working his first shift in the mine and another was an old employee of the mine, who had been absent for some time and had only recently returned to the mine.

When the ground was broken through into the old works there was very little water, not enough to cause any danger, though some of the men who were farthest away from the face of the tunnel ran back and found refuge in the side drift. But the imprisoned gases that had been accumulating in the old shaft for thirty years were under tremendous pressure and rushing out, snuffed out the lives of the three men next to the opening, as a puff of wind snuffs out a candle. They were struck down as they stood and made no move to escape. Even far back in the tunnel the blast of escaping gas struck men who were rushing to the scene as a blow, and warned them of danger.

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PEACE.

From the bugles that called to the battle, and thud of the armies' tread;
From the murderous swords uplifted, with their sharp blades running red;
From the agonized cries of the wounded, and horses, trampling the dead—
Lo! the sudden release of the White Dove of Peace and the blue of the Summer o'erhead.

From the hidden mines' awful explosions, and cannons' thundering boom;
From the bloody waves drinking the dying, and the running of Hell's vast loom;
From the nations enwrap in conflict, and their rulers enwrap in gloom—
Lo! the sudden release of the White Dove of Peace and the blue of the Summer a-bloom.

From the lion-souled patriots fighting no grimness of Death could appal;
From the mothers that went forth unweeping, and gave to the country their all,
With desolate hearts as of Rachel, and stony despairs, as of Saul—
Lo! the sudden release of the White Dove of Peace, and the whole world held in thrall.

From the bugles that called to the battle blow paeans to East and to West
That shall reach to Earth's lowliest valleys from mountains' supremest crest,
That shall gladden the souls of the angels, in the music of angels expressed,
For the sudden release of the White Dove of Peace, that was winged from Jehovah's breast.

Mrs. Whiton-Stone, in Boston Evening Transcript.

Medicine in 18th Century.

Considerable light on the medical practice of the eighteenth century is contained in an article by Dr. S. G. Tallentyre in the Cornhill Magazine. In the eighteenth century, says the writer, the simple plan of allowing disease to run its course, and nature to work out her own salvation, was never even dreamt of. "If a disease attacks you, attack it," was the attitude of the sick person. The poor eighteenth century patient was indeed to be pitied.

"The feeble voice from behind the curtains of the four-post bed—that happiest hunting ground of the microbe—pleading for air or water was always taken to be, not the voice of the patient's nature, but of the vicious longing of his disease. The invariable rule was, when he gasped for breath, to draw the curtains tighter and seal the windows yet more hermetically; when he burnt with fever, to heap on the blankets; when he begged for water, to give nothing to drink; when he refused food to stuff him with it; to take a request to sleep as an infallible sign that he ought to be kept awake, and request to be washed as the solemn token that soap and water would be fatal.

"The medical treatises of the age are full of sad examples of young ladies of beauty, fortune and great merit, who, on the eve of being married, 'went to bed perfectly well and woke up stone dead' of 'an inflammatory sore throat caught by a night air,' while the young gentlemen of parts and breeding, who died from inadvertently leaving open their bedroom windows during the night, can only have been exceeded by the number of young gentlemen who must have died from advertently keeping them shut.

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No Paupers in Japan.

With all our high wages and boasted civilization, the fact remains that you will see more wretchedly poor in any of our great cities in a day than you will see in Japan in a lifetime. In other words, you will see no destitution in Japan. Though some are very poor, yet all seem to be well fed, clothed and housed, and are invariably cheerful, and what is more surprising, invariably clean. There are no paupers in Japan and, therefore, no workhouses or poorhouses, though there are many hospitals where the sick are healed gratuitously. Practically every one can earn a living. Would that we could say the same.—Pall Mall Gazette.

How to Drive Rats from Houses.

There are other effective means besides the destruction of a rat to prevent his living in houses. The rat has a very sensitive foot, covered by a very delicate integument, which is burned by unslacked lime. If we sprinkle the holes and runways of the rat with unslacked lime he will desert the houses. He is also a very thirsty animal, and it we cut off his sources of water he will desert the region.

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Complete School Roster Of Amador County

California, or the School Year beginning July 1, 1905.

List of School Districts, Trustees and Teachers, made from reports filed in the office of the Superintendent of Common Schools.

Atina	Jackson	1	*A. L. Stewart	Prin. Miss Kate J. Driscoll
		2	John P. Hollz	Miss Carrie M. Badarac
		3	John Podesta	
Amador City		1	John R. Tregloan	Prin. F. A. Ball
		2	John Liddlecoat	Miss Hattie E. Hinkson
Amador City		3	*W. H. Burns	Miss Mayme A. Hornberger
				Miss Mayme V. Thomas
Antelope		1	John Carver	Miss Ethel March
		2	*W. H. Nichols	
Pine Grove		3	*Willis E. Hoss	
Bridgeport		1	Frank A. Tyler	Miss Zadia A. Newell
		2	John F. Slaven	
Uno		3	*I. W. Whitacre	
Buena Vista	Ritehey	1	*F. W. Fitzsimmons	Miss Lottie Braddy
		2	I. N. Whitwood	
		3	J. D. Nichols	
Camp Opra		1	R. E. Horton	
		2	John F. Whard	
Jackson		3	*F. A. Horton	
Carbondale	May	1	*Edw. Christofferson	Mr. Geo. F. Mack Jr.
		2	M. B. Randolph	
		3	H. J. Lambert	
Charity	Jackson	1	*James Avise	Miss Esther L. Breese
		2	Joseph Drenell Sr.	
		3	Mrs. Annie Bachich	
Charlston		1	J. A. Koffer	Miss Maggie C. Fahy
		2	*F. D. O'Leary	
		3	*O. M. Henry	
Clinton		1	John N. Cuneo	Miss Ima E. Andrews
		2	John Ehlers	
Pine Grove		3	Angelo Zuccone	
Drytown		1	W. S. Weymouth	Miss Yanno L. McLaughlin
		2	*A. J. Carley	Miss Josephine D. Mooney
		3	*C. H. Marchand	
Enterprise	Plymouth	1	*Jack A. Crain	Miss Dolores Cruz
		2	Elmer Tripp	
		3	John Hart	
Forest Home		1	Adolph Chatty	Miss Jessie Orr
		2	*W. D. Ould	
		3	J. D. MacFarland	
Franklin		1	F. A. Goodman	Miss Aline W. Koffer
		2	*R. O. McKee	
		3	*A. J. Shealar	
Gilbert		1	*E. C. McCormick	Miss Rosie A. Cook
		2	John G. Vose	
		3	T. C. Stowers	
Grapevine		1	W. F. Stoke	Miss Ethel K. Tanner
		2	*E. D. Barney	
		3	Alex. Orr	
Ione		1	W. M. Amick	Prin. W. S. Williams
		2	J. Marchant	Miss Maud Marchant
		3	*J. F. Scott	Miss Ethel Maestrotti
				Miss Elizabeth Jones
Jackson		1	Geo. A. Kirkwood	Prin. W. H. Greenhalgh
		2	*J. R. Huberty	Miss Alice E. Garlin
		3	Chris Marella	Miss Anna M. McLaughlin
				Miss Mary E. Bernice
				Miss Margaret E. Devan
				Miss Agnes E. Newman
				Miss Nettie E. B. Morrow
Jackson Valley		1	W. S. Alford	Miss Florence M. Lowry
		2	Frank J. Prouty	
		3	*Joseph Kidd	
Julian		1	J. L. Lucas	Miss Mabel Cochran
		2	G. W. Haney	
		3	*E. A. Hansen	
Laucha Piana		1	P. J. Sheridan	Miss Daisy D. Fox
		2	*Arthur F. Adams	
		3	R. W. Barnett	
Middle Bar		1	J. J. Stewart	Mrs. Georgia B. Caldwell
		2	*Paul Chums	
		3	*Chas. McKinney	
Middle Fork	Jackson	1	*Vick B. Molino	Miss D. Ellenor Larsen
		2	A. R. Sharenbroch	
		3	Lorenzo J. Oneto	
Milligan		1	*T. J. Beauchemin	Mrs. Harriet E. Wood
		2	Emanuel Garibaldi	
		3	W. A. Kennedy	
Mt. Echo		1	H. J. Vieini	Miss Ellen M. Walker
		2	Theodore Gebhardt	
		3	*John Tonn	
Mt. Springs	Ione	1	*D. T. Kerr	Mrs. Mary Gross Botto
		2	A. DuPree	
		3	Orie Jones	
N. Y. Ranch		1	James J. Nichols	Miss Hazel T. Hammack
		2	H. C. Hamrick	
		3	*Wm. Hanley	
Oleta		1	*Wm. Brown	Miss Margaret Schillings
		2	*John A. Votaw	
		3	Joe Egeon	
Onelda		1	V. J. Chelizola	Miss Minnie Payne
		2	A. A. Massa	Miss Rachel Goldner
Pigeon Creek		1	W. H. Sharp	Miss Jessie B. Brown
		2	W. H. Warren	
		3	*Arthur Mills	
Pine Grove	Pine Grove	1	*Henry Griffin	Miss Julia Breese
		2	G. W. VanDament	
		3	R. E. Luttrell	
Pioneer		1	H. C. Toop	Mrs. F. Polley
		2	Milton Beards	
		3	*Frederick B. Joyce	
Plymouth	Plymouth	1	*Dr. E. V. Tiffany	Prin. A. L. Anthony
		2	N. E. Wheeler	Miss Marguerite F. Slavich
		3	Lawrence Burke	
Quartz Mt.		1	J. W. Waters	Miss Minnie A. Isola
		2	*R. M. Ford	
		3	Andrew Darling	
Slate Creek		1	W. P. Ball	Miss Mary D. Wheeler
		2	*Henry T. White	
		3	Erza Taylor	
Spring Valley	Plymouth	1	*P. P. Vanderpool	Miss Lillie E. Williams
		2	Jabez Nims	
		3	Albert Allison	
Stony Creek	Jackson	1	*Clark Courtwright	Miss Isabel M. Cullie
		2	D. H. Brown	
		3	G. C. Morrow	
Sutter Creek		1	Jackson Dennis	Prin. Jacob S. Clark
		2	*V. W. Norton	Miss Henrietta Post
		3	Andrew Riley	Miss Rose M. Lawlor
				Miss Anna Kreisman
				Miss Ida B. Herman
Union		1	M. R. Bacon	Miss Agnes M. Raab
		2	N. E. Wheeler	Geo. Winter
		3	Martin B. Trogaskis	
Volcano		1	August Grillo	Thos. D. Davis
		2	*T. J. Quinn	
		3	John Calori	
Williams		1	C. H. Currier	Miss Louise V. McLaughlin
		2	Robt. J. Davis	
		3	*Mrs. Edith Davis	
Willow Springs	Drytown	1	Henry Grellich	Miss Hazel E. Tanner
		2	L. Bryson	
		3	Joseph D. Huot	

Board of Education.

Miss Mary D. Wheeler (Pres.) Plymouth
George F. Mack Ione
Miss Margaret Schillings Oleta
Miss Belle Cooledge Sutter Creek
Geo. A. Gordon, Superintendent and Secretary, Jackson.

*District Clerk. †Primary Grade. ‡Grammar Grade.

Ione Union High School District.

Class "A"	second election.	Ione	*E. W. Perkins
Three years' term		Mountain Springs	J. S. Dooley
Class "B"	second election	Laucha Piana	Arthur F. Adams
To serve one year		Union	(appointed 1 year)
Class "C"	second election	Carbondale	A. E. Smith
To serve two years		Mount Echo	(appointed 1 year)
		Camp Opra	Fayette Mace
			John F. Whard

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RETIRING FROM BUSINESS
JACKSON, AMADOR COUNTY

MARCONI THE MAGICIAN.

The Romantic Story of the Great Inventor.

To become famous in five continents at twenty-four, and to crown this rare feat by winning for his wife the charming daughter of a peer, is such good fortune as falls to the lot of few men in a generation. And yet this is but part of the wonderful achievement of Guglielmo Marconi, who has led one of Lord Inchiquin's fair sisters to the altar and is spending part of his honeymoon, by the invitation of King Humbert, in the principal royal palace of Italy.

If ever a man was justified in counting himself the favored child of fortune, surely it is this young Italian, who leaped in four short years from obscurity to fame, and who, while still in the twenties, has made his name a "household word" all the world over. And, perhaps an equally remarkable thing, he remains as unspoiled as when he was an obscure student at Bologna, Italy, and spent his spare hours dabbling in chemistry in the laboratory in his father's house at Griffiore. In those days—and they are only ten years removed from now—he was deeply interested in electricity, but only as a hobby.

"I had fitted up a rude laboratory, or workshop," he says, "in my father's house near Bologna, where I had begun to work with primary batteries and thermopiles, grappling with the problem which has puzzled so many inventors—a method of transforming heat directly into electricity. I had also experimented with the utilization of steam in engines, and had likewise been deeply interested in chemistry. "But he had then no more idea of fame or of the direction in which it would come to him than the man in the moon.

It was the reading, in 1894, in an Italian journal of the work of Professor Hertz that first suggested the idea of sending messages through space by means of etheric waves; but, as he says, "the idea seemed so simple and evident to me that at first I had no thought of attempting practical experiments to demonstrate its possibility, because I knew there were many clever men in the world experimenting with etheric waves, and I thought some one would quickly work out the problem."

It is characteristic of the unselfishness and modesty of the man that he actually waited nearly a year to give others a chance of taking the palm which he knew he had but to stretch out his hand to make his own; and it was only when there was no sign of its being appropriated that he began to make his experiments, and quickly succeeded in sending aerial messages a couple of miles across his father's estate. What has happened since those "prentice days—how he has since winged messages across the wide Atlantic, has made it possible for ships to hold converse a thousand miles apart, and how, in fact, he has, with almost a wizard's magic, annihilated space—the world knows.

And what kind of a man is this magician who has still to see his thirtieth birthday? This is how he is described by one who knows him well: "A slight young man of medium height, but who scarcely looks it, with brown hair, cut short, and parted at the side, a slight brown mustache, deep-set blue eyes, and a look of boyishness which he never seems to outgrow. Just the kind of



neat, well-groomed young man you see by the thousands in the streets of London."

In fact, few men of fame ever "looked the part" less than this wonderful young Italian. His modesty, too, amounts almost to diffidence; he will talk charmingly on any subject but himself, and is ready to take to his heels at the mere mention of the word "interviewer."

And yet he is sufficiently human to confess that "it is nice to be famous," and to enjoy the fruits of his genius and industry. Perhaps the most remarkable thing about him is his voice, which is soft and low and musical—the voice, in fact, of his native Italy; and the contrast between his slow, deliberate method of talking and his restless, tireless energy when at work, is as marked as that between his modesty and his achievement.

"He has none of the eccentricities which seem to be the usual accompaniment of genius. When he was once asked whether, like Edison, he was ever so absorbed in his work that he forgot to eat, he answered, "I think never. You see, my stomach always cries out at the proper moment, and always nastes to obey its call;" and to the question, "You wouldn't have starved for wireless telegraphy?" he replied, with a smile, "No, indeed; I have too good a digestion."

Boy Grew Too Fast.

Growing so rapidly that his stomach was unable to assimilate enough food, Berthold Weinbagen, Jr., a Milwaukee boy, died in Denver, Colo., recently. With his parents and sister, the boy was on his way to New Zealand, where it was hoped he would improve in health. His case has puzzled a number of the best physicians, for, though but 14, he had grown 2 feet in a year, being 6 feet 1 inch in height when he died.

THE AMADOR LEDGER

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1905

The Tax Rate.

We publish on our outside page a list of the counties in the states, with the assessed value of property and the rate of taxation in each for the current year. The figures are taken from the state controller's record just issued. These annual statements are very interesting, affording an opportunity to taxpayers to compare their lot with that of others in different portions of the state. There are twenty-one counties free of floating on bonded indebtedness. These are Amador, Calaveras, Colusa, Fresno, Lassen, Madera, Marin, Modoc, Mono, Napa, Nevada, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Sierra, Sutter, Tulare, Tuolumne, Ventura, Yolo and Yuba. There are eleven counties with a smaller assessment roll than Amador. Eighteen counties with a heavier tax-rate, eight counties with the same tax-rate of \$2 on the \$100, and 23 with a smaller tax levy. Yuba county is entitled to the distinction of having the highest tax-rate in the state, \$2.90 on \$100; and Yolo, Sutter, Modoc and Contra Costa with the lowest, \$1.55. The most surprising fact disclosed by the document is that Alpine county, with less than 100 taxpayers on its assessment roll, and less than half a million of taxable wealth, and burdened with a floating debt of \$13,703.79 is able to sustain its government with one of the smallest levies in the state—\$1.60. In this connection it may be noted that Alpine is the only county without a newspaper, without telegraph, telephone, or railroad facilities. It stands isolated. In spite of all these drawbacks it affords the most striking example of economical government in the state of California to-day.

State Aid for Orphans.

The law authorizing aid to be given by the board of supervisors for half orphans, and orphans in their respective counties, which sums are paid from the county treasury and reimbursed every year from the state treasury, is proving a very expensive affair. Naturally the supervisors are not so exacting as they would be if the money so spent came directly and finally from the county treasury. As it is the state treasury that foots these bills, the same old argument, that the more help in the way of cash the county gets from the state the better, is all-powerful. As the same argument is equally potent in every county in the state, the outcome is just the same practically, as though every county was made to support its own orphans, and half orphans, except that less care is exercised in the granting of the relief prayed for.

From the record in the clerk's office we find the following are receiving aid in Amador county under this law, the sums mentioned being paid monthly:

Name	No	Location	Amt
Mrs E J Grove	3	lone	\$12.50
Martha Eggleston	3	Sutter Creek	12.50
Eliza Schoendorf	2	lone	6.25
Rose Upton	5	Shenandoah	31.25
Julia Bioetti	2	Sutter Creek	12.50
Mrs L D Hyner	3	Pine Grove	18.75
Sullivan J Coes	2	Jackson	12.50
Grace Millman	1	Sutter Creek	6.25
Della Joyce	1	Defender	6.25
Maggie Petty	2	Oleta	12.50
E L Harvey	1	Jackson	6.25

It is a safe assumption that other counties are drawing on their respective treasuries in the same proportion. It so we have the result that the monthly demands for this purpose alone foot up over \$20,000; and the annual cost exceeds a quarter of a million and is steadily growing and no doubt will continue to grow so long as the law stands upon the statute book in its present shape. It is precisely the same as though Amador was called upon to furnish from \$1600 to \$1700 every year for the support of orphans. It is true we do not contribute directly, but the state tax is that much more than it would be if the aid was given direct. We do not wish to be understood as against giving public aid to deserving parents with half orphan children; they must be supported, and should be aided, if aid is absolutely indispensable, from the public funds. But the system of shifting the burden from the county to the state treasury is vicious in its tendency, and leads to abuses.

There are eight counties in the state without an incorporated city within their territory. These are Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Madera, Mono, Plumas, Sutter, and Trinity. Of these Madera, Calaveras, and Sutter have a larger assessment roll than Amador, all the others have a much smaller assessment than this county. It may also be observed that Jackson is the largest and most populous town in the list of counties without an incorporated city.

Three Good and Just Reasons.

There are three reasons why mothers prefer One Minute Cough Cure: First, it is absolutely harmless; second, it tastes good—children love it; third, it cures coughs, croup and whooping cough when other remedies fail. Sold by F. W. Ruhner, City Pharmacy.

THE FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Only eleven days remains in which to rustle up for votes for the free scholarships in the Stockton Business College, with one hundred dollars for expenses while attending the course, as offered by the Ledger. No such liberal offer was ever before made by a newspaper in this county. Unusual interest is centered in this contest, and the interest intensifies as the decisive day draws nigh. All through the race between the two leading candidates has been most exciting, now one now the other forging ahead. This week another change has occurred, Lewis Love having made a big addition to his score of nearly 4000 votes, which has placed him with a slender margin in his favor. The score now stands:

Lewis Love, Jackson - 15375 votes

Mrs Mary Heath, Jackson 15250 "

Jas Pengelly, Jr. Sutter Ck, 6550 "

Francis Bryant, lone 3550 "

William Grange, Volcano 250 "

Elmer Dicken, Jackson - 250 "

Baseball.

The Amador baseball boys' tried conclusions with the El Reys of Jackson, again last Sunday, on the grounds of the latter. The proceeds of gate receipts were for the benefit of young Pellaton, who got hurt at the game the previous Sunday.

The attendance was not as large as on some previous occasions. The Amador team was defeated with a score of 9 to 6. Diaz pitched a fine game for four innings, not a man reaching first base off his delivery. Ayer's three base hit and C. Hamby's two-base hit were the feature of the game.

ABR BHS SH POA E
El Reys, c 5 3 2 1 0 9 1 2
Cleave Hamby, c 5 1 0 1 0 2 1 3
Sautillo, b 4 1 0 0 1 3 1 1
Grillo, l b 4 1 0 0 1 3 1 1
Tam, c f 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
Arditto, l f 4 0 1 0 0 1 1 0
Bradshaw, s s 4 1 0 0 0 2 3 0
Portner, b 3 1 0 0 0 0 1 2
Diaz, p 3 1 0 0 0 0 5 0
Chas Hamby, r f 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0

35 9 4 3 0 27 13 8

Amador. ABR BHS SH POA E

White, c l b 4 1 0 0 0 6 3 1

Tobhuma, l b c 4 1 0 0 0 1 12 0 2

Loganmarsino, s f 4 1 0 0 1 0 1 0

Hoxie, c f 4 1 0 1 0 1 0 1

Gaffney, p & 3 4 0 0 0 0 0 3

Ayers, ss 4 0 1 0 0 1 1 2

William 25 & p 3 1 0 1 0 1 1 0

Patto, r f 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 0

Gillmore, 3b & 2b 3 2 1 0 0 0 0 0

34 6 4 3 1 22 8 8

Hits and Runs by Innings.

El Reys. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Runs 2 2 0 0 1 0 2 2 -9

Hits 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 -4

Amador. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Runs 0 0 0 0 1 2 3 0 -6

Hits 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 -4

Earned runs—Jackson 2, Amador 1.

Two base hits, C. Hamby 2, Three base hits, Ayers. First base on balls off

Diaz 2, off Gaffney 1. Struck out by

Diaz 9, by Gaffney 5, by Williams 8,

left on bases, Jackson 6, Amador 3.

Wild pitches Gaffney 4, Williams 1.

Passed balls White 4, Tobhuma 1. First

base on errors Jackson 5, Amador 6.

Hit by pitcher Grillo, Portner, Diaz.

Arditto made a nice assist from right

field to third base putting a man one

tan making a three base hit. Innings

pitched by Gaffney 4, by Williams 4,

hit off Gaffney 1, off Williams 3.

Umpire A. Sainigals. Scorers Geb-

herdt and Spagnoli. Time of game

1 hour 45 minutes.

An Expert Player.

A correspondent at Stanford University writes us concerning a Jackson young man in that college as follows:

After his brilliant showing in the Stanford-Nevada game, Albert Molino better known to his college friends as "Amador Al," has the position as center on the Stanford Varsity football team conceded to him.

In the preliminary games played by Stanford, this 150 pound center never met his equal, although in every instance he was greatly out-weighted by his opponent. Throughout the whole season Molino's fine-smashing, hard-tackling and running down on points, shows him to be one of the most consistent players on the squad. Thursday evening he will make the trip to Los Angeles with the cardinal team to play against the Sherman Indians, next Saturday. The big intercollegiate game will take place on the new athletic field, Stanford University, on Nov. 11.

MARTELLS.

Mrs. L. Martell sr. is on the sick list.

Mr. Martell and son Frank have gone to Stockton on a business trip.

Little Mary Marido is able to be around again after a very severe spell of fever.

Everything is lively and booming around this place; we are, to use a slang phrase, "strictly in it."

Mrs. Lucinda Froelich who has been very ill, is now able to walk around the house once more.

Little Carl Krammel is suffering with chills and fever.

Mrs. C. Froelich visited Mrs. M. Marks at Sutter Creek last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Huber of lone visited at the Froelich ranch last Sunday.

Mrs. Tabouan is also having a new roof on her dwelling house on Summit street.

SCOTT'S EMULSION won't make a hump back straight, neither will it make a short leg long, but it feeds soft bone and heals diseased bone, and is among the few genuine means of recovery in rickets and bone consumption.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409-415 Pearl Street, New York.

goc and \$1.00; all druggists.

There are eight counties in the state without an incorporated city within their territory. These are Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Madera, Mono, Plumas, Sutter, and Trinity. Of these Madera, Calaveras, and Sutter have a larger assessment roll than Amador, all the others have a much smaller assessment than this county. It may also be observed that Jackson is the largest and most populous town in the list of counties without an incorporated city.

Three Good and Just Reasons.

There are three reasons why mothers prefer One Minute Cough Cure: First, it is absolutely harmless; second, it tastes good—children love it; third, it cures coughs, croup and whooping cough when other remedies fail. Sold by F. W. Ruhner, City Pharmacy.

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Ayer's

Do you like your thin, rough, short hair? Of course you don't. Do you like thick, heavy, smooth hair? Of course you do. Then why

Hair Vigor

not be pleased? Ayer's Hair Vigor makes beautiful heads of hair, that's the whole story. Sold for 60 years.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a long time. It is, indeed, a wonderful hair tonic, restoring health to the hair and scalp, and, at the same time, giving a splendid complexion."

DR. J. W. TATUM, Madril, Ind. T.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

for

Weak Hair

OLETA.

O. F. French gave a dance here last Saturday evening. The music was fine also the supper, everybody enjoying themselves.

Mrs. M. Eresau and Miss Addie Billison returned from a three weeks' visit to Sacramento last Friday, the latter much improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed French of lone paid friends in town a flying visit, came up Wednesday returning Thursday.

Little Henry Vogeli, was in town Wednesday and Thursday. He has recovered from an attack of diphtheria.

Ed Baker and Dave Hutchinson, made a business trip to Jackson Tuesday.

Harry Jackson is through swamping for the season.

Alby Pigeon has been sick for the past week of grip.

George Evans passed away at his home in Rancheria, last Friday afternoon. His remains were taken to Volcano for burial. A widow, a son and two daughters are left to mourn his loss. The deceased was about sixty years of age. Jezebel.

PINE GROVE.

The general cry is why don't it rain. The old weather prophet say it will come during the last quarter. We will hail it with joy.

J. C. Sloss, of the Mitchell mine, in company with his wife and son, spent Tuesday in Sutter Creek.

Miss Burrice Burns returned home on Tuesday, after a pleasant visit with friends in Volcano.

A. Jones is having a blacksmith shop built. It will soon be completed. An expert blacksmith will be in charge. This is an important addition to the business interest of our village.

Frank Walker has been erecting new steps in the front of his house, which adds to the appearance of his home. Mr. Olong has been doing the work.

A. C. McDonald went to San Francisco this morning, on business connected with the Mitchell mine.

Miss Lillie Bradshaw, accompanied by Mrs. Margaret Jones, attended the Eastern Star Lodge in Jackson Saturday evening.

The church Sabbath evening was attended by a large and well pleased audience. Alpha.

The Dry Weather.

The holding off the rainy season, should it continue for a week or two more, is likely to be attended with serious consequences. There is now talk that the mills hereabouts depending upon water as the motive power, will be compelled to shut down for lack of water, if copious rains do not replenish the supply within the next few days. Last year up to this date, we had 4.17 inches of rain; this season we have had less than a quarter of an inch. It is one of the driest seasons on record so far.

Furthermore, it has been a remarkable dry summer in the high sierras. The cattle men have been driven out at a usually early date, not so much by the advent of snow and frost, as by the failure of springs and feed. Streams never known to run dry, before, have become dead this year. The same conditions exist in other counties in regard to water for mining purposes. In Nevada county he water famine is likely to cause a stoppage of mining operations within the next few days.

Diphtheria.

There are two cases of this disease in Jackson. Blanche the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Oliver, who live on the Hamilton tract, is the latest case reported, Thursday evening. It is a severe case, and the child is of a very tender age. A trained nurse has been sent for from the city, and the afflicted household quarantined. The presence of this terrible disease is deplorable, but there is really little cause for undue alarm over the situation. How the disease was brought here is a matter of conjecture. It is well known that it has been prevalent in Sacramento and other valley cities for several months, and many think that the germs were brought here from the capital city by the influx of people from this county to attend the celebration of admission day on the 9th of last month.

Receipt books for sale at Ledger office; also all kinds of blanks, numbering location, deeds, mortgages, etc.

Map of Amador County, corrected to 1904, for sale at Amador Ledger office.

We make a specialty of printing all kinds of notes, receipts, checks, etc. Send your orders to the Ledger.

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SUPERIOR COURT.

HON. H. C. RUST, JUDGE.

Estate of Francisco Luporini—Carlo Luporini appointed administrator upon filing bond of \$250; notice to creditors ordered published.

Estate and guardianship of Mary T. Oneil a minor—Guardian having given a new and sufficient bond, the former bondsmen, Julius Chichizola and B. White were released from further responsibility.

Estate of Martin Deragnia—Administrator authorized to sell so much of the real and personal property as may be necessary to pay the liabilities. The property consists of lot 2 block 3 Plymouth, lot 4, block 30 Plymouth, and one-fourth interest in the East Pacific mining claim.

Estate of Annie Hartman—Matter continued until November 2.

New Cases.

Amos Ball vs M. A. Edison and others.—Suit to foreclose a mechanics lien. The property involved is the Pension placer mine, situated in Plymouth mining district. Plaintiff alleges that he performed labor in said mine during the months of June and July of the present year, and that the sum of \$71.25 is still owing for said labor. Judgment is asked for that amount, also costs, and \$100 attorney's fee. C. H. Crocker and David S. McWade are attorneys for plaintiff.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

This table gives the highest and lowest temperature in Jackson for each day, together with the rainfall, as recorded by self-registering instruments kept at the Ledger office:

Date.	Temp. L. H.	Rainfall.	Date.	Temp. L. H.	Rainfall.
Oct. 1 (65)	41 88	0.00	Oct. 17 (65)	33 74	0.00
2 (65)	41 90	0.00	18 (65)	32 76	0.00
3 (65)	42 90	0.00	19 (65)	34 77	0.00
4 (65)	43 92	0.00	20 (65)	34 78	0.00
5 (65)	43 92	0.00	21 (65)	34 83	0.00
6 (65)	43 92	0.00	22 (65)	34 80	0.00
7 (65)	43 92	0.00	23 (65)	35 72	0.00
8 (65)	43 92	0.00	24 (65)	35 78	0.00
9 (65)	43 92	0.00	25 (65)	35 80	0.00
10 (65)	43 92	0.00	26 (65)	35 82	0.00
11 (65)	43 92	0.00	27 (65)	37 40	0.00
12 (65)	43 92	0.00	28 (65)	37 40	0.00
13 (65)	43 92	0.00	29 (65)	37 40	0.00
14 (65)	43 92	0.00	30 (65)	37 40	0.00
15 (65)	43 92	0.00	31 (65)	37 40	0.00
16 (65)	43 92	0.00			

Total rainfall for season to date... 0.021 inches
To corresponding period last season 4.17

LOCAL NEWS

All kinds of harness from \$15 up at Pete Piccard's.

Pioneer Flour always has been and still is the best.

Rinaldo the second son of Chris Marelia, succumbed to that dread disease, diphtheria, on Friday last, after an illness of a few days. The victim was of a weakly constitution. He had been operated upon in San Francisco some two years previously for a serious trouble, and this left him weak, and unable to withstand the shock of such a malady that ended his young life. Every thing was done that medical science could suggest to ward off the fatal termination, but without avail. The child's father was in San Francisco for his health, when the alarming illness of his boy appeared, and was summoned home hastily, and reached here two days before the end. The deceased was eight years old.

Amateurs, can find a full line of supplies such as films, plates, paper of all sizes, and chemicals at Palmer's Kay's gallery.

H. G. Murray, the mill man who superintended, the construction of the last 20 stamps of the Kennedy mill last year, is at present employed in a responsible capacity at the Hite mine in Mariposa county.

Now is the time for a hot water bottle, a fine selection at the City Pharmacy.

W. Busch, representing the Pacific States Building and Loan Association, has been in Amador county for several days, paying off matured shares. He informs us that during the past three months, his company, which is one of the strongest and most conservatively conducted in the state, has paid \$15000 to shareholders in Jackson alone. Also several in other parts of the county have been paid off.

Fresh pickled olives of the season just received; 65c per gallon; Nettie's market.

Saturday evening some trouble occurred at the north end of Main street between James Craze and Frank Everhart, in which the latter struck Craze over the head with a neck yoke cutting his face. The assailant was arrested, but no complaint being made, he was subsequently discharged.

The Whist Club recently organized here, held their first meeting at Mrs. R. A. Bierce's on Friday last. Mrs. Earnest Taylor winning the first prize, Mrs. H. E. Kay the booty prize.

Rubner's Face Cream will cure those chapped lips.

Last Monday night as a party of Odd Fellows were returning home after a visit to Mokelumne Hill, the bus in which they were riding capsized. One of the party had his wrist sprained. The others escaped unhurt.

Miss Margaret Leam is confined to her bed, at her home in Newmanville.

Thirty members of Rebecca and Odd Fellows went to Mokelumne Hill on Monday to attend the 50th anniversary of Mokelumne lodge No. 44, I. O. O. F. After an entertainment, a dance was given. At twelve o'clock the members all repaired to the banquet hall, where a splendid banquet was spread, and partaken of heartily by all.

Mrs. Jones of Mokelumne Hill, grand-daughter of W. P. Peek, with her infant child, is spending a few days with relatives in Jackson.

Robert Goldner, who has been in Marysville for some time, working on the Packard library building that is in process of erection in that city, returned to his home in Jackson Saturday evening. Packard is a multi-millionaire, who got his financial start in Marysville, and in grateful remembrance of this fact, he is donating building and library to that city, bearing the entire expense himself, after the pattern of Carnegie.

On account of the short turn in the alley way at the Bridge saloon, the teams have frequently pulled down the awning post. Mr. Simcich had a hole dug, and the old engine shaft of the planing mill placed therein as a preventive of such mishaps in future.

Governor Pardee has reappointed C. H. Danton of Placerville and Rev. W. S. Matthews of Berkeley as trustees of the lone reform school.

At the trial of W. W. Mason, who with his wife was charged with the murder of Jose Nandino, in San Andreas last week the jury acquitted the defendant after an hour's deliberation. Mrs. Mason was acquitted the previous week.

Nothing will please an invalid as well as a package of those fancy cakes from Nettie's Mkt.

Mrs. C. C. Ginnocchio and Cleveland Jones have gone to Sacramento and Stockton on business in regard to their candy factory.

F. M. Pense returned from Grass Valley Wednesday evening. Aphoshe Ginnocchio returned from San Francisco Wednesday evening.

Judge G. Virgin of Genoa, Nevada, has been engaged to assist district attorney William Thornburg, of Alpine county, in the prosecution of the Badaracca murder case.

Lemons, oranges, and bananas constantly on hand at Nettie's Mkt.

Additional Locals.

Bartolo Perdercini, a native of Italy, was made a citizen in the superior court on October 11, on the testimony of Wm. Tam and Francesco Razzoli.

Daniele Ramormo, and Robert Botta, natives of Italy, declared their intention to become citizens on the 11th, and Frediani also of Italy made a similar declaration on the 16th of October.

Pete Cassinelli, left Sunday morning for Stockton and San Francisco on a business trip.

Ruel Parker of San Francisco, and wife are visiting relatives here.

W. H. Willis of San Francisco, came up Sunday evening to act as court reporter during the criminal trials in the superior court.

Mrs. A. Rule of Amador City is visiting Mrs. T. Lemm of Jackson.

Miss Rose Green has resigned her position at the Dispatch office. A young man named Stead arrived Saturday to take the vacant position.

It is generally understood that a postoffice will be established at Martels, in response to the petition forwarded to Washington to that end. The location of the office will depend upon who is appointed postmaster.

The mail boxes which have been placed at three convenient points around town, are proving a great accommodation. Postmaster Duden collects the mail regularly from these boxes every morning about 7 o'clock. He has taken as many as thirty letters from one box. They are all well patronized. The fourth box is not in place yet. It is to be erected at or near the court house, the expense of its erection to be borne by the patrons, the postmaster furnishing the mail box. Delay in having the box placed is the only reason why it is not in active service like the others.

When you wish the finest flavored coffee and teas, remember that W. J. Nettie keeps only the best.

The case of People vs Clarence Murphy, for the murder of Mrs. Phoebe Williams at Lancha Plana last June, will come up for trial in the superior court next Monday. This promises to be one of the largest and costliest trials in the criminal annals of the county. A large number of witnesses have been subpoenaed, most of them from outside Amador county.

The winning of a \$250 prize by one of our townsmen, and the fact that a returned unsold ticket of some half a dozen sent back by the agent, would have drawn a prize of \$2500 the preceding month, has given an impetus to the lottery ticket business hereabouts.

Dr. Gall was confined to the house last Sunday on account of sickness, and unable to attend to his practice. Dr. Endicott was called upon to attend to his professional business during his sickness.

The fourteen months' old child of Mr. and Mrs. S. Walker died at Paloma last Sunday, of cholera infantum.

J. B. Francis, wife and daughter, returned Tuesday evening from their trip to San Francisco.

Miss Minnie Angove of Sacramento is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Angove.

The drama, "The Military Girl" was repeated in Sutter Creek, Tuesday evening by the Jackson company to a crowded house, after the performance a social dance was given which was also well attended.

Miss Grace Folger returned to her home Tuesday evening, after an absence of four months in Vallejo, and other places.

Fred Carlyle and A. M. Mellor, who have been engaged for three weeks in preparing the drama "The Military Girl," left for San Francisco, Wednesday morning.

White Pine Cough Balsam will break up that cough, and cure your cold.

Mr. Oates came up from Lodi to look after his business interests here, returning Monday morning.

Mrs. Ladar and family of five children, took their departure for San Francisco Saturday morning, intending to make their home in that city. The eldest daughter Celia, has been attending high school in the city for some months, and to secure better educational facilities is the main object of the change of residence.

Dr. Gall is suffering from diphtheria. A quarantine was established Tuesday evening. The case is said to be of a mild form, and is believed to have been contracted in attending the fatal case of this disease in the Marelia family last week.

For horse blankets and everything in the saddle and harness line, see the awning post. Mr. Simcich had a hole dug, and the old engine shaft of the planing mill placed therein as a preventive of such mishaps in future.

John Hill and Miss Alice Chinn were married on Saturday evening at half past eight, at the residence of the bride's parents on Main street. At the same time Eli Trudgen and Elizabeth Nankervis were united in marriage, making it a double wedding. Rev. C. E. Winning officiating. The newly married couples have rented the Ladar residence on Church street, where they will make their home.

E. C. Rust, who has been identified with the Dispatch as editor and proprietor for the past ten years, left Sunday morning for San Francisco. It is reported that he has left Amador county for good, and has finally severed his relations with the Dispatch. However this may be, the illness of his wife in Berkeley, where his family has been living for some time past, was the cause of his departure.

You don't care to send away for your amateur supplies, Palmer keeps a full stock on hand.

E. A. Freeman is having a new roof on his dwelling on Broadway, occupied by Mr. McGarry.

George Zone, formerly employed at the Jackson brewery, but now employed at Reno, was a visitor with friends here the past week.



THE MILITARY GIRL.

A Successful Entertainment for the Benefit of W. O. W.

The presentation of "The Military Girl," in Love's hall on Friday and Saturday evenings last, by local artists under the leadership of Fred Carlyle and A. Mellor, was really the hit of the local dramatic business for many years. The play was just of the right order—light comedy—to come within the scope of amateurs; and the managers were so thoroughly acquainted with their business that in the course of two weeks they had the performers well drilled in their respective parts. There was a good house each evening, the second the audience being the larger. The reserved seats were all occupied, and the outcome from a financial point of view was very satisfactory to all concerned. Those present were kept in a laughing mood from beginning to close, and everybody voted the affair a decided success. The cast of characters was as follows:

General Bang, Mrs. W. V. Zambiel
Capt. Bing, Miss Gwendolyn Williams
Baron Von Book Beer, Mr. Billy Counts
Cadet Cutelching, Miss Marie Parker
Columbia, Mrs. J. Storey
Matinee Girls, Misses Rachel Breese, Inez Eudey, Caroline Anthony, Amy Tason, Stella and Carrie McGarry, Ada Morrow.

Soldiers, Misses Bertha Eudey, Mary Heath, Blanche Mello, Lillian Lemm, Alma Guerra, Emma Johns, Marie Parker, Hazel Green, Ora Angove.

Tin Soldier, Hazel Zambiel
Cook Johnson, Dudley Laughton
Sergeant Boom, A. M. Mellor
Fritz, a musician, Fred Carlyle
Dutch band, awkward squad, etc.

Musical director, Miss Ila Ginnocchio. The play was interspersed with the following songs:

The Military Man, F. Carlyle & Co.
'Tell us, Pretty Maidens,' Misses Eudey, Lemm and Tason; Messrs. Fred McCutchen, R. S. Bierce, F. Carlyle.

'Tell us, Pretty Ladies,' Misses McGarry, Bertha Lucot, Messrs. Jack Leonard, Carlyle and Mellor.

Little Tin Soldier, Tin Soldier
Owl and the Moon, Marie Parker and F. Carlyle.

Sylvia, Lillian Lemm and Co.
Jimmy, The Jimmies
Tramp's Lullaby, Carlyle and Mellor
The net proceeds realized by the Women of Woodcraft was \$29 50.

Minor Accidents.

While at work at the Kennedy mine, Sunday at noon, J. W. Gohlle, the machinist, was struck by a galvanized iron pipe, the blow striking him between the shoulders, rendering him unconscious for a short time. One of the employees dropped the pipe, and Mr. Gohlle was, stooping over in such a position as to receive the full force of the blow. It was fortunate that the pipe did not strike him on the head, as it would have inflicted far more serious injury.

Arthur James, while at work at the Kennedy mine, was badly hurt on Sunday last. In some manner his partner struck him accidentally on the head with an ax, cutting a severe gash and, necessitating his laying off for a few days.

Introduction of Quartz Jewelry at Johannesburg.

J. H. Langhorst tells an interesting story how he became the means of introducing quartz jewelry in the shape of watch chains, etc., to the gold fields of the Rand, in South Africa. It is not every kind of quartz that is suitable for quartz jewelry. The quartz met with along the mother lode of Amador county is not the best material for this industry. It is too porous and carries too much pyrites. The quartz must be of the most solid character and impregnated with free gold. The gold fields of South Africa are destitute of such quartz, although the greatest producers of this precious metal in the world. Nine or ten years ago Mr. Langhorst received an order for a costly chain, each link to be embellished with a slab of quartz. The order was executed by Rothschild and Hadenfeldt of San Francisco, a prominent and conscientious jewelry firm of the city.

The quartz setting comprised various samples and colors of quartz, some from Sheep Ranch, of a rose color, others black and white quartz, all showing free gold. It was a very handsome chain, and cost in the neighborhood of \$50. A Cornish miner that was employed around Jackson, was the purchaser. He afterwards left the county, and went to Johannesburg, where the chain attracted much notice. The result was a lively demand for jewelry of like character, sent to London firms, who in turn sent the orders to be filled in San Francisco by the same manufacturing firm Rothschild and Hadenfeldt. This firm took a pride in maintaining its reputation for such goods, and even to this day, they are doing a large business in the manufacture of these wares for the foreign market, principally South Africa.

TRIAL OF THOMAS W. FREEMAN.

For Assault With Intent to Kill.

The trial of Thomas W. Freeman for assault with intent to murder John Rider, was commenced in the superior court last Monday. It took all of the first day to secure the jury. The following were finally sworn to try the issue: F. A. Voorheis, George Courtright, W. O. Green, John Eckart, O. E. Myers, John C. Rader, Jos. Carpenter, Chas. Child, A. L. Waite, Alex. Orr, J. A. Ketter and B. Whitfield.

The defendant was represented by R. C. Bole, appointed by the court to defend the accused. Before the jury was impaneled, he outlined the defense, that the plea of insanity would be raised, and wanted the issue decided first by a special jury. The court refused the motion, holding that this matter was a part of the case for the defense, and might be brought upon during the trial, and the issue decided by the jury.

On Tuesday the prosecutor, represented by district attorney Vicini, present his case. The story of the crime has already been detailed in these columns. In short it may be stated as follows: On the fourth day of July Rider and the defendant had some trouble, out of which Freeman emerged with a damaged head. He saw the sheriff about it, and when advised to have the man arrested, he replied that his father told him to have nothing to do with the law. Both men had been engaged in the construction of the lone and Eastern railroad, in the neighborhood of Ranlett. Freeman left the county, but returned on the 13th, and on the morning of the 14th of July repaired to the point near Kerr's station, where the men were working, and pulling a pistol commenced shooting. He shot six times, one shot taking effect in Rider's hip, shattering the bone, and crippling him for life. He also fired at King, but his aim was poor, and none of the other bullets took effect. There were nine shots in all fired, six by defendant, and three by Sid Dooley at the defendant as he fled. Freeman made his escape into the grasswood but was arrested by constable J. E. Kelley of Lone at Kerr's station on the 16th of July. He had on him two pistols, also a cartridge belt with eleven or twelve cartridges therein. Sheriff Norman took charge of him shortly after his arrest, and brought him to Jackson the same evening. Defendant admitted to constable Kelley that he shot Rider, and that he wanted to 'get some more; intimating as his reason for shooting that they had not treated him right.

On the train he told the sheriff that he had slept in the grasswood the night, of the 14th that he had experimented with his pistol before the affray on a tree on his way to Amador county, and found that it was a reliable weapon.

The prosecution closed its case in chief shortly after the assembling of the court Tuesday afternoon.

The defense directed its efforts mainly to the point of the defendants' mental condition that it was such as to make him legally irresponsible for his actions. Messrs. Rider, Storey, Jennings and other were examined to this end. Rider testified that on the 4th of July the defendant commenced to abuse the waiter at the camp. They had partaken of considerable beer that day, and Freeman started to quarrel with the waiter. Rider interfered in the waiter's behalf. Thereupon defendant commenced to call him abusive names, ending in Rider throwing a glass at him hitting him over the head. He did not consider him insane. Defendant's work at the camp was laying and spacing ties—a very particular job in railroad construction. Other witnesses testified that they considered defendant a little off. That he was called bughouse, "Bible-back" and other names. He kept talking to himself. He was peculiar in several ways. He would invariably take the opposing side on any proposition, and usually wound up a discussion with the remark "Well, I can shovel more dirt than any of you." Defendant slept in a tent by himself without fire or candle. The others rustled to furnish their quarters.

John King, foreman of the gang in which Freeman worked, said he never had any difficulty with him up to July 4th. He was all right, never told any one that he wanted to get rid of him, never told Rider to pick a quarrel with him and chase him off the job. His peculiarity was talking to himself, but that was nothing unusual among the workmen.

The medical testimony as to the mental responsibility of the accused was divided. The defendant took the stand in his own behalf. He admitted that he did the shooting, but the burden of his testimony was in keeping with the line of defense, that he was irresponsible.

The jury got the case Wednesday afternoon. They were out about fifteen minutes, and returned a verdict of guilty. The insanity plea did not avail with them as an excuse or palliation of shooting and maiming a man for life.

The defendant will be sentenced on Saturday.

The trial of the same defendant for shooting at King at the same time, was to have followed the charge for shooting Rider, but on being called Thursday morning was continued on motion of the district attorney.

For that falling hair use Rubner's Quinine Hair Tonic.

Unclaimed Letters

In Jackson post office October 27:

Amelia Bottani, Dairde Casazza, John Darrow, Helen Forrester, F. J. Letti, S. Garbarini, Miko Glairnie, Willard Kidd, Rade Knezeirich, Luigi Mazoni, L. Marvoni, Emil Neitsch, M. Finetti, Fogazzi Palmar, Tacopo Raffanti, Benardo Ramorini, Mrs. Jessie Teeples, Mattie Thomas.

The Staples' Transcript on Appeal

The transcript on appeal in the Staples' murder case has been received by the county clerk. It is a massive document, we believe by far the largest transcript in a criminal case from Amador county that has ever been filed in the supreme court. It embraces 826 pages of the transcript proper, with 12 pages of index matter. The printing of this book, at 90 cents per page, which is the established rate for such work in this county, will foot up over \$760. The county clerk's office has been busy the past few days comparing the printed transcript with the original documents on file in the case, and marking the corrections, one corrected copy being forwarded to the supreme court, which constitutes the official record in the case. About 50 copies are printed, so that each copy will cost over \$15.

Fire on Sutter Hill.

On Saturday morning a dwelling house situated on Sutter hill, near the Central Eureka mine, was utterly destroyed by fire, with all its furniture contents. The fire broke out about 9 o'clock, and originated it is thought from a defective terra cotta flue. At the time of the fire there was but one adult person at home, an aged woman named Blasotti. The premises belonged to the estate of Blasotti, and were insured for \$300, which will not cover the loss, which is estimated at over \$1000. The adjuster was up this week, and promptly paid the full amount of insurance.

The Badaracca Case.

A. Caminetti, who has been engaged to defend Antone Badaracca, now in the county jail of Alpine county at Markleville on a charge of murdering John Pendola, returned from his trip to Markleville last Wednesday. He traveled, both going and returning by way of Reno and Carson. His business to our eastern neighbor was to represent the defendant in his arraignment, which was set for last Monday. The defendant on that day appeared in court with his attorney. At the latter's request, the time to plead was extended, to enable the attorney to prepare the usual demurrer and motions.

How He Missed A Fortune.

J. B. Meek is telling a story of hard luck that he has experienced the past year. Some time ago he was visiting in El Dorado county, and was offered a lay-out to work a pocket mine some miles above Georgetown. He inspected the mine, and from the indications came to the conclusion that at a bend in the ledge a pocket would be reached. He advised running a tunnel in a certain direction. He was offered all he could make by paying a ten cent royalty to the owner. He wanted \$40 or \$50 to take up the proposition and tried to get parties in Amador county to grub stake him, but failed. Recently he heard that two other parties took up the proposition, and after running in the direction he advised, struck a pocket, which he claims was worth \$100,000. That is how he missed a fortune. The amount may be somewhat over stated, but at any rate a snug little fortune was within his reach, and only lacked a paltry few dollars to enable him to realize it.

Charles J. Green, a former resident of this county, died at Placerville on the 21st instant. He was aged 42 years, 11 months and 15 days, and a native of Wales. He resided at Amador City and other places in this county some twenty years ago, and from here he moved to Placerville. He was a machinist and inventor of some note, and for some years managed the electric lighting system for Placerville. He leaves a wife, son and daughter; also father and mother, living at Pacific Grove, and two brothers.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you have a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're ill or well. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or oil, is dangerous. The smooth, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take



EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Stomach or Grates, 25 and 50 cents per box. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address: U.S. Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

PERSONAL PARTICULARS.

Starr J. Murphy for six years has been charity manager for John D. Rockefeller, drawing a handsome salary for work done as head of the bureau of benevolence.

Rider Haggard says of President Roosevelt: "He is in every sense the biggest man I have seen in the United States—the most straight thinking and most foreseeing."

Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, Gen. Thomas W. Vincent, of Washington, and Henry Ulke, a portrait painter, are the only survivors of the 28 persons present at Abraham Lincoln's death.

John A. Conquest, father of Ida Conquest, the actress, although worth \$500,000, is a laborer, packing fish in Boston at \$2 a day. He says he works for the pleasure it affords him and that "work brings health, and that's better than wealth."

"Indian Dave," of Vassar, Mich., is at least 100 years old. Notwithstanding his advanced age the old man takes long tramps about the country on hunting and fishing expeditions and carries himself with an erectness that would credit to a much younger man.

MINING NOTES.

Keystone—Al Hambrie is operating a tailings plant at the Keystone mine at Amador City. Complaint having been made that the debris was causing trouble by filling up cellars, etc., in close proximity, he has built a flume 1000 feet in length for the purpose of dumping the tailings into the creek at a point which entirely obviates the danger of inconvenience from this source.

Argonaut—This mine paid the usual dividend of 10 cents per share for October, amounting to \$20,000 disbursed to the stockholders. This is the heaviest dividend-payer in the county to-day.

Banker Hill—The prospects of this property continue to improve under the careful management of superintendent E. H. Harrington. The output for last month was an improvement over the yield of the previous month, amounting, it is reported, in the neighborhood of \$13,000. This from a 20 stamp mill is deemed very encouraging, and leaves a substantial margin over operating expenses.

Wildman-Mahoney—It is reported that the prospects of this mine are very encouraging. The ore body has widened to 80 feet of milling rock, one of the biggest ledges ever uncovered in the county. Its quality has not been practically determined by actual mill test, but it is confidently asserted that the entire body can be milled at a profit.

Horn—Work has been resumed on this mine, situated near the Defender, in Pioneer district. In sinking a shaft, after sinking 6 feet, a vein of quartz was encountered 8 inches wide, which will mill from \$12 to \$15 per ton. A few feet deeper the ore body widened from 10 to 12 inches, of the same quality of rock.

Hoyt Vicini, oldest child of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Vicini, has been suffering with a severe case of tonsillitis, but is now able to get around again.

Rev. E. D. McCreary D. D. presiding elder of the Sacramento district will occupy the Methodist pulpit next Sunday evening, and on Monday evening will hold the first quarterly conference. Dr. McCreary is a pleasing speaker and his coming should attract an unusual congregation. Usual services Sunday morning.

Virgilio Podesta, won the suit raffled at the Shoe Store Wednesday. The tools belonging to the telephone company, were moved to Sutter Creek yesterday. The men that have been employed in Jackson the last six weeks in improving the line, will finish their work here this week, and will then proceed to Sutter Creek.

Hard water becomes soft and cleansing, if you put in a little of Rubner's violet ammonia; very refreshing.

Tooth brushes for men, women, children and babies. Good quality, well made, at City Pharmacy.

Throbbing headaches from any cause quickly yield to Rubner's Headache Powders, the certain headache relief. Money back if they fail.

William, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Fraser died Wednesday evening. The child had been sick ten days, with inflammation of the bowels. No hope of his recovery was entertained from the outset. He was three years of age, and a very bright child for his age. The parents have the sympathy of the whole community. The funeral took place Thursday afternoon from the residence on Sutter street.

The school house was fumigated last Sunday, and every precaution is being taken against contagious disease. Several children were sent home during the week, suffering from sore throat.

Several cases of chickenpox is reported this week.

Irene Folger left for Lodi Thursday morning, where she intends remaining for some time.

R. A. Bierce left Thursday morning for Lodi, on a business trip.

Geo. W. Brown is having a new roof put on his building on Court street. A. H. Kulman has charge of the work.

H. C. Dippel, a brother of Mrs. H. E. Kay, arrived in Jackson, Wednesday evening from south-eastern Idaho. They had not met before for 25 years. Mr.

THE OLDEST PAPER
Has largest circulation
Best advertising medium
It pays the Business Man to
Advertise in the Ledger.

THE AMADOR LEDGER

JOB PRINTING, CITY RATES
You can get your Billheads
Letter Heads, etc. printed at
the Ledger for less than you
can buy blank stock for else-
where.
Envelops, per 1000 - - \$3.00
Posters, 1-4 sheet, 50 for - 1.50
" Half sheets " - 2.00

Magazine Section.

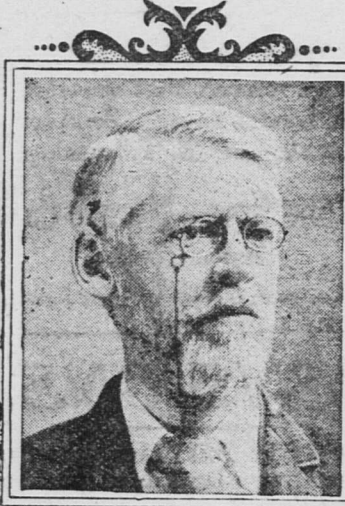
JACKSON, AMADOR COUNTY, CAL., OCT. 27, 1905.

MONEY FOR POLITICS.

LEGISLATION TO PROHIBIT COR- PORATIONS MAKING CAM- PAIGN PAYMENTS.

Question of Taxing Patent Medicines
to Be Discussed by Congress—One
Method Suggested to Meet Deficit.

There are prospects that two pieces
of legislation will be strongly advo-
cated at the coming session of Con-
gress, both of which, however, will be
vigorously opposed. They relate to the



EX-SENATOR W. E. CHANDLER.

practice of making political contribu-
tions and to the question of taxation
upon certain patent medicines, al-
though this latter is but a feature of
the general subject of overcoming the
Treasury deficit.

It is expected that the President will
refer in his annual message to the
question of campaign contributions, and
it is known that there are many
Senators and Representatives who
would favor prompt action in the en-
actment of prohibitive legislation.

Chandler's Bill to Prohibit Con- tributions.

As far back as 1901, Senator Chan-
dler of New Hampshire, introduced a
bill to prohibit those national banks or
corporations which do an interstate or
foreign business from making any po-
litical contributions, and to prohibit
any corporations from contributing to
campaigns involving the election of
United States Senators and Represen-
tatives. The bill was almost imme-
diately favorably reported to the Sen-
ate, but it was near the end of the
short session and it failed of passage.
The evident fact that it could not be
taken up and passed may account for
the entire lack of opposition to it.
What strength will develop against
such a measure this winter is problem-
atical. It is no secret that many cor-
porations regularly contribute to both
political parties. Mr. Havemeyer, of
the sugar trust, has declared in plain
language that he has contributed to
the Democrats and Republicans alike.

Publishing the Donations.

The discussion next winter is likely
to centre largely around the Presi-
dent's plan for the publication of all
campaign contributions, with a view
to framing such a law as will prevent
money from being spent for corrupt
practices. Every one recognizes that
in order to have the great political
issues properly contested there is a
certain need of money. The publica-
tion and distribution of speeches and
all classes of literature is quite gen-
erally regarded as not to be condemned,
but as of advantage in having the
questions of the day properly under-
stood by the voters.

Leaders in Congress are but a unit
in declaring that it is only when
money is expended in order to corrupt
voters that the expenditure can be crit-
icised. But it is generally believed that
this subject will give rise to an im-
mense amount of debate in the next
Congress. There are a score of Sena-
tors and a large number of Represen-
tatives who will wish to go on record
saying things about the corporations
and the practice of corporations mak-
ing contributions to political cam-
paigns.

Propose Tax on Medicines.

The question of the taxation of pa-
tent medicines, which contain consid-
erable alcohol, is bound to receive ser-
ious consideration by Congress, espe-
cially if the present rate of the Treas-
ury deficit continues. The deficit is
running about \$5,000,000 a month now,
which is considerably less than last
year, still it is possible that it may
increase to an annoying extent and
necessitate some action by Congress.
There has been a number of extra ex-
penses which has caused the deficit,
and there are other extra expenses
ahead, while it is, of course, not certain
to what extent Congress will increase
or pare down appropriations. A num-
ber of congressional leaders have had
in mind, as a partial increase in the
revenue desired, a tax on patent medi-
cines.

Patent Medicine Men Will Fight.

The Commissioner of Internal Re-
venue has been called upon for unofficial
information and an opinion on these
non-revenue producing alcoholics. The
patent medicine people recognize that
a fight is ahead and they propose to
meet it. They will resist efforts to
impose special taxes upon them, claim-
ing with apparent force that the al-
cohol used in their medicines has al-
ready paid its tax.

REAL HEART OF THINGS.

Its Found Not in the Great Cities;

But in Country Homes.

"In time the great cities may be-
come dominant, but it will be many
years hence, and I would be sorry
should I live to see the day," said
James J. Hill, President of the Great
Northern railroad. "The national wel-
fare depends upon the prosperity of
the farm lands, the mining districts,
the lumber camps—not on the growth
of big cities. The agricultural inter-
ests in particular represent the great-
est strength of the country, and will
for many years to come.

Yet men stand appalled at the spec-
tacle of a metropolis. Let us take
New York, as our most striking ex-
ample—where the visitor gazes at the
crowded markets, the endless traffic,
the hurrying throngs, the skyscrapers,
the roaring factories, the bustle of
commerce, all the urban reek and
riot, and heedless of what lies behind,
the hidden motor power, cries:
"Here is the heart of things; here is
the pulse of the national life; here the
life blood of the nation centers, life
blood which, flowing through the veins
of commerce, gives vigor to all the
land." New York, the heart of the
country? Rather New York the par-
asite—the blood sucker.

A Giant Exhibition.

At best, New York is but a monster
exhibit of the products of mines,
farms, cattle ranges, mills and factor-
ies, and of the rural homes where gen-
ius is born, nourished and inspired.
What more speaking symbol of these
things than the city's skyline. In it-
self that skyline of marvelous archi-
tecture, save as it excites wonder, ad-
miration and a sense of enterprise and
activity amounts to nothing. What it
signifies in each ascension and depres-
sion is the comparative values of the
country's material resources.

Concisely, it represents capital, la-
bor and raw material. Of these three
the city produces not one—in appre-
ciable quantity. The raw material, the
men to handle it, the gold to buy and
sell the finished product, come out of
the ground and from the open spaces.

New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or
any other city, has its inception in the
open country, and its existence is and
ever will be dependent upon the latter.
None recognizes this more quickly
than the city man. He knows from
experience that the city suffers first,
last and most from any national dis-
aster. To go no further back than the
coal strike of three winters ago—New

she even produce the men to handle
them. A glance at biographies will
show that her captains of industry,
merchant princes, men of art, profes-
sions, laborers, are country bred, from
A. T. Stewart (to go no further back)
to the Rockefellers, Clewes, Depewes,
and all the rest of the present day
leaders.

Even The People From The Country.

Dr. John H. Girdner, an eminent
New York physician, said recently:
"Build a wall around New York city
allow no new men to enter, and in fifty
years the city will depopulate itself.
This city makes too many demands
upon those who live and work in it.
Thousands drop out each month. It is
the fresh country people flocking here
day by day that furnish the brains,
sinews and pluck to carry the metrop-
olis to its destiny. Its success in the
past has been due to this out-of-town
element and will continue to be."

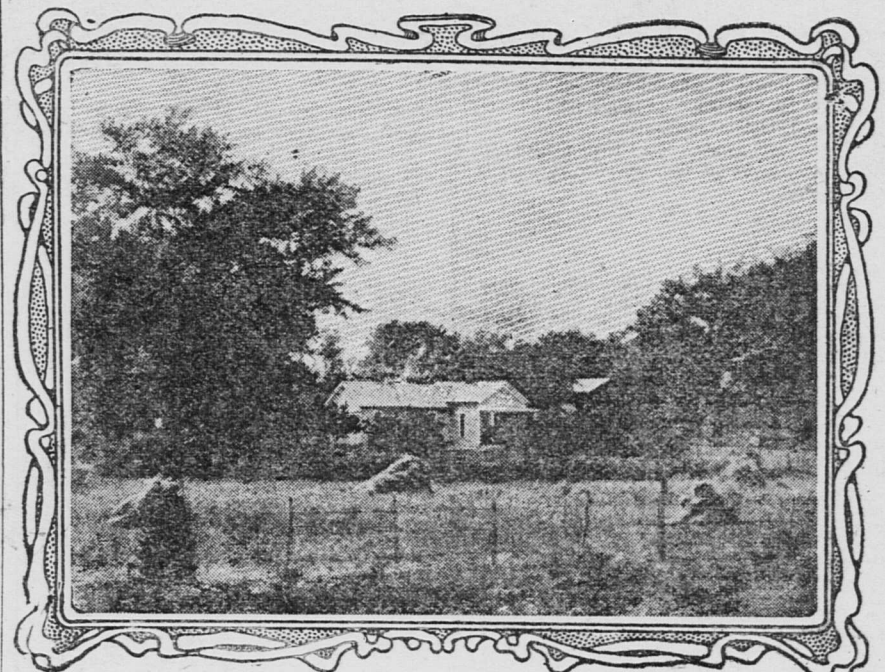
"Men, men, men," is the constant
cry that New York sends out over the
country and the response is adequate,
eager and satisfying. It is in this fact
that assurance of the city's still
greater advance lies. Capital flow-
ing in from the country made Wall
street a by-word to all the world.
Material drawn from the coun-
try has made her the greatest man-
ufacturing town in the United States.
Men attracted from the country
have made her financial mistress of
the western hemisphere.

Cities Not Self-Dependent.

Not only is she dependent upon the
open spaces for men, material and
money, but even for trade. As com-
pared to the amount of money spent
in this city by out of town buyers, the
sum expended by its own inhabitants
dwindles into insignificance. In recog-
nition of this, the Merchants Associa-
tion of New York annually arranges
with railroads for cheap transporta-
tion, and with hotels for rock bottom
rates, and runs excursions to gather
in the out-of-town buyers.

During the month of August over
400 buyers from the south and west
were in New York, and during Septem-
ber this number largely increased.
Reckoning under the average of past
years each merchant spent more than
\$10,000, and thus through the efforts
of the Merchants Association alone
more than \$400,000,000 is left in the
city each year. But this is merely a
fraction of the trade which the city
receives from the rest of the country.
A conservative estimate places the
gross income at \$1,250,000,000.

Each American city is a clearing
house for the rural or mining district
surrounding it, and New York the



THE REAL HEART OF THINGS

York faced for weeks a coal famine
that paralyzed her activities and al-
most killed her poor. Manufacturers
could not secure enough fuel to run
their plants and women on the "east
side" paid ten cents for as much coal
as would fill a quart pail. The suf-
fering in this city was out of all pro-
portion to that of the rest of the coun-
try.

All food products come from the
outside. New York uses three million
eggs every day, and beef arrives in
whole train loads daily. The city must
go to the country for its building ma-
terials, for wool, cotton, everything
that is needed to run its factories,
stores and banks.

Dependent on the Country.

The reckless expenditures of the
city dweller are continually giving rise
to the question, "Where does the money
come from?" From the country,
of course. Every wild-cat scheme
that is hatched in New York, from
Wall Street to Madison Square, in-
augurates its proceedings by send-
ing circulars into the country, to
catch the dollars of the farmer.
The operations of the stock ex-
change are all based on the condi-
tion of the country. A short wheat
crop, a slump in the production of
grain, or the prospect of one, turns the
floor of the Exchange into a pande-
monium. Year by year the eyes of the
moneyed interests are turned to the
earth, figuratively speaking, and the
keenest minds of the metropolis are
speculating as to what success the
farmer is going to have with his crops.
The results of that speculation involve
millions of dollars. All the country
knows what happens in New York
when the cotton crop fails. The beef
strike last year caused meat to van-
ish from a million family dining
tables in New York city. In summer
eggs at 35c a dozen are too expensive
as an article of diet for more than half
the city's population.

Material and money she gets from
the outside; and rarely, indeed, does

main clearing house for the whole
country. All the mighty spectacle of
commerce is merely the dramatic and
gorgeously staged representation of
the nation's money, material and men,
which build up the metropolitan mech-
anism and set it in motion.

Prehistoric Sculpture.

An idea of the small brain capacity
of primitive man can be gathered
from a crude stone head, now on ex-
hibition, which was recently found
in a field at Moriches, Long Island.
The head, while crude in its work-
manship, is pronounced by ethnolo-
gists as doubtless true to nature—a
representation of some savage and
prehistoric people who lived ages ago.
The head is not a particularly pleas-
ing bit of sculpture, as it calls up a
vision of men and women with small
brain development and huge repulsive
jaws but a degree above the other
animals.

Fortunes in Church Steeples.

It is the opinion of Rev. Dr. Forbes,
Secretary of the Board of Extension
of the Methodist Episcopal Church,
that enough money has been expended,
or it may be said wasted, in building
steeple, to pay off all the church debts
of the country. Besides, he says,
steeple are a relic of barbarism, and
money used in their construction can
be more usefully expended. A good
many people will hardly agree with
the reverend doctor in his opinion that
church steeples are useless or serve no
good end. Grace and beauty are lent
to thousands of otherwise common-
place looking towns and cities by the
spires rising here and there from their
midst. Everything cannot be strictly
utilitarian, and if a thing serves to
please the eyes and senses of hundreds
or thousands of people, it is far from
being useless.

THEATRE TRUST WAR.

THE INDOMITABLE BELASCO GIV- ING THE SHOW COMBINE A FIGHT FOR ITS LIFE.

Threatened With Extinction, He Has
Organized an Opposition Which
Has Attracted Some of the Bright-
est of the Theatrical Stars.

David Belasco for a number of
years has been waging a war against
the theatrical trust. He has been
assisted in years past by Minnie Mad-
dren Fiske, the wife of Harrison Grey
Fiske, owner and editor of the Dramatic
Mirror. This year the Shubert
Brothers broke off all business rela-
tions with Klaw and Erlanger, the
moving spirits of the theatre trust, and
now a combination with a capital of
\$1,500,000, of Belasco, Harrison Grey
Fiske, John C. Fisher, Frank L. Per-
ley and the Shubert Brothers has been
formed, acquiring about thirty the-
atres, extending from Boston to St. Lou-
is, in which they might produce the-
atrical productions without the dictum
of the trusts.

David Belasco, ever since his sever-
ance of relations with the trust has
made strenuous efforts to acquire a
theatre in the nation's capital, as he
has found that the cosmopolitan na-
ture of its people assists him greatly
in determining whether new produc-



BLANCHE BATES,
One of Belasco's Stars.

tions will be a success or not. In Sep-
tember, however, announcement was
made that he, in conjunction with the
Shubert Brothers, had acquired con-
trol of the Lafayette Theatre in Wash-
ington, and also had taken up a 99-
year lease on the ground on which the
theatre is built, giving them absolute
possession of the property.

A Famous Theatre Site.

Lafayette Theatre is a comparative-
ly modern playhouse, and occupies the
site on which formerly stood the Seward
mansion, in which Secretary Seward
of Lincoln's cabinet lived when an
attempt was made to assassinate
him the same night President Lin-
coln was shot. In later years the
house was occupied by Secretary
Blaine.

Last year David Belasco found all
theatres in the national capital with
closely barred doors. He was arrang-
ing to make the initial production of
"Adrea," Mrs. Leslie Carter's latest
success, and found no building in
Washington suitable for a conversion
into a theatre, except Convention Hall,
probably the largest auditorium south
of New York, and in years previous
used for an ice palace, for six day bi-
cycle races, athletic meetings, and
other institutions requiring great
space. This had a hall some 150 feet
in length by 125 feet in width, with a
roof carried on huge semi-circular ar-
ches rising to a height of nearly fifty
feet above the floor. Such a barn as
this Mr. Belasco in a few days con-



DAVID AND GOLIATH.

verted into a modern playhouse
through the magic touch of gold,
which he has found to be the most ef-
fective and defensive weapon against
the combine.

Money Spent Like Water.

The regulations of the District of
Columbia to protect theatre patrons
against the danger of fire, are ex-
tremely rigorous, and it was these
that the trust used as a weapon to
thwart Belasco in his endeavor to
have this last production first appear
in Washington as have other plays,
which are known as general successes.
The burden of expense for this work
did not fall upon the owners of Con-
vention Hall, but upon Mr. Belasco,
who paid, in order to make this hall
into a modern fire-proof theatre, an
amount aggregating nearly \$25,000.
The present theatrical combine or
"trust," had first conducted a legiti-
mate booking syndicate, charging for
the service five per cent. of the prof-
its, an enterprise advantageous alike

to actor and manager. The success
of this plan opened a larger vista of
profit, and the securing of all the the-
atres in the country has led to the de-
struction of competition with the two
formidable exceptions noted. In the
other theatres the manager has be-
come the "janitor," while the syndicate
dictates prices, attractions, and other
features.

Loosing the Dogs of War.

But it is now war to the knife be-
tween the two forces, trust and anti-
trust, thrust and anti-thrust. Whether
the trust will be successful, remains to
be seen. Probably not, so long as it
has to deal with men who know their
actor proteges, know the method of the
trust, know how to produce a play
with unsurpassed taste and know that
the American people will pay admis-
sion to witness an incomparable pro-
duction all the more willingly because
of the herculean efforts made to pre-
sent it to them. Belasco, in the new
combination which he has organized
seems to have gotten his knife well in
between the ribs of his antagonist and
is beginning already to twist it vigor-
ously.

ENVIRONMENT A MOULDER OF CHARACTER.

By H. S. BIGELOW.

The other day I saw a group of boys
carefully scanning a theatre poster.
The picture showed a man in the act
of plunging a dagger in the throat of
a woman. The boys did not run or
scream. But their eyes were big and
the intensity of their faces showed
that the horror of the picture was not
lost upon them. Near by were two
younger children playing together in
the gutter. Their faces were smeared
with the mud made by the dish water
running over the sidewalk, and the
children were amusing themselves
floating cigar stumps in the disgusting
pool.

Reflecting upon that sad sight there
came to mind other childhood scenes.
There stood out in memory a little lake
that nestled among the hills where
sweet-breathed cattle browsed and
where the branches of great trees were
mirrored in crystal waters. There
were the bathhouse and the swimming-
hole and the spring-board; and there
were summer nights, too, when the
leaves were still and stars were bright
and the spirit of the child looked up in
silent wonder.

In the race of life, in the contest of
physical endurance, in the moral tests
that come, that child has not a fair
chance who has sprung out of the mud
of the streets.

To know the breath of lilacs and the
rustle of autumn leaves, to be up with
the lark, to wet one's feet in the dew
of the pasture, to go to bed with the
song of the whip-poor-will—these mem-
ories are like guardian angels.

The children whose horizon is a
brick wall, who must play on cobble
stones and go swimming in the canal
and be chased by the police, if they do
not grow up to be ideal citizens, shall
we, of holier memories, sit in judg-
ment upon them? Shall we not remem-
ber their bonds?

Worse Than Tobacco Cigarettes.

London is reported to be in the throes
of a new vice—a vice which is not only
getting society into a turmoil, but is
also attracting the attention of the
medical fraternity. It is the tea-leaf
cigarette habit—one in which women
are becoming the chief adepts, and
which they find great difficulty in over-
coming. Once the taste for the new
"weed" is acquired, it is said the sen-
sation of smoking tea cigarettes is
quite pleasant. Dizziness is caused by
constant smoking and the victims
clutch madly for invisible and
imaginary objects to support them-
selves. They finally drop in an ex-
hausted and stupefied condition, and
then follows that wild state of dream-
land said to be as varied as that caused
by powerful narcotics.

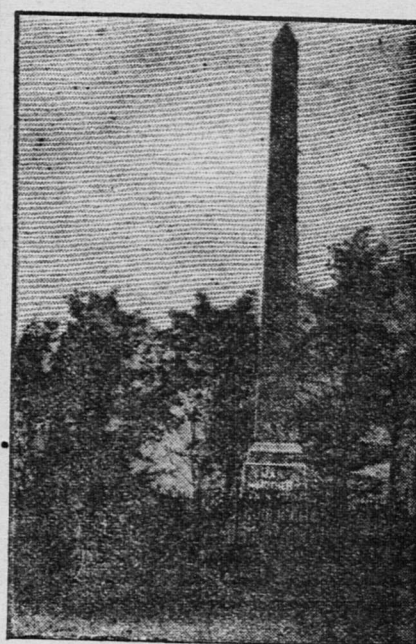
MARY, MOTHER OF WASHINGTON

Handsome Monument Erected by Patriotic Citizens.

The monument of Mary Washing-
ton, the mother of George Washing-
ton, stands on the western side of
Fredericksburg, Virginia, almost un-
der the shadow of Mary's Heights,
of bloody Civil War memory. Mary
Washington died of cancer, August 25,
1789. It was in April that year, that
Washington rode from Mount Vernon,
to say farewell—a final farewell—to
his mother before starting for New
York to be inaugurated first Presi-
dent of the United States. In a let-
ter to his sister Betty Washington,
who lived in Fredericksburg, Wash-
ington wrote, after learning of his
mother's death, "When I was last in
Fredericksburg I took my final leave
of my mother, never expecting to see
her more."

Neglected Tomb.

For a hundred years the grave of
this good woman lay unprotected, on
what had been part of the farm of her
daughter Betty Washington, but
which became a common of the city
of Fredericksburg. For half a cen-
tury the grave was marked by a little
stone slab, but this disintegrated,
and disappeared. Various fruitless
efforts were made to build a monu-
ment, and in 1880 a New York bank-
er, Silas E. Burroughs, offered to give
an elaborate monument. The corner-
stone was laid with imposing cere-
monies by President Andrew Jackson,
but Burroughs met with financial re-



MONUMENT TO MARY WASHINGTON.

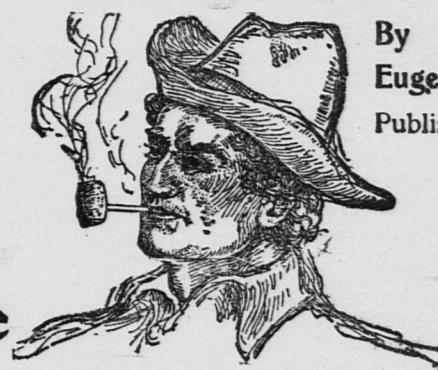
verses and the work on the monument
was suspended. In 1889 some patri-
otic women formed the Mary Wash-
ington Monument Association, and by
subscription erected the monument
after buying the land in which the
bones of Washington's mother rest.

A Story on Balzac.

The French alienist, Esquirol, on
being asked by a student, is there any
sure test by which the sane can be
distinguished from the insane? invited
his questioner to dine with him and
observe. When the student entered
the dining room two other guests were
present one an elegantly-dressed
and apparently highly educated man,
while the other was somewhat un-
couth, noisy and extremely uncon-
cerned. As the pupil bid his host
good night, he remarked: "The prob-
lem is very simple after all; the quiet,
well-dressed gentleman is certainly
distinguished in some line, but the
other is evidently a lunatic, and
ought to be locked up at once." Smiling at his pupil, Esquirol told him
that he was wrong. "The quiet well-
dressed man," he said, "who talks so
rationally, has for years labored under
the delusion that he is God, the
Father, while the other is M. Honore
de Balzac, the greatest French writer
of the day."

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Eugene P. Lyle, Jr.
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THE SAVING OF OREGON.

HOW DR. WHITMAN BRAVED BLIZZARDS AND DEATH.

Determined to Save Country From British—Daniel Webster Opposed to Retaining Territory.

A bloody trophy in possession of the government at Washington is an Indian hatchet. The tomahawk reeks with red and horrid association. It is the weapon with which Dr. Marcus Whitman, the Indian missionary and his wife were slain in 1847 and with which the first blow of the tearful Whitman massacre was begun—an enormous crime which nearly obliterated the white American settlers in the Oregon country, sent a thrill of horror and indignation throughout the American republic and saved to the American people the great northwest country out of which Oregon, Washington and other states were created. It is one of the very cruel chapters in history—a chapter embracing eight years of war between settlers and savages the result of which was that the Hudson's Bay Company and the British crown were compelled to relinquish their claim to the territory. Another result was the virtual annihilation of the Cayuse tribe of Indians. So much tragic history centers about this rusty hatchet that it is one of the rarest relics of the government. A government official familiar with the period says "The Whitman massacre was the result of the machinations of England to secure by treaty or otherwise all

cans across the continent and in the autumn entered the valley of the Oregon.

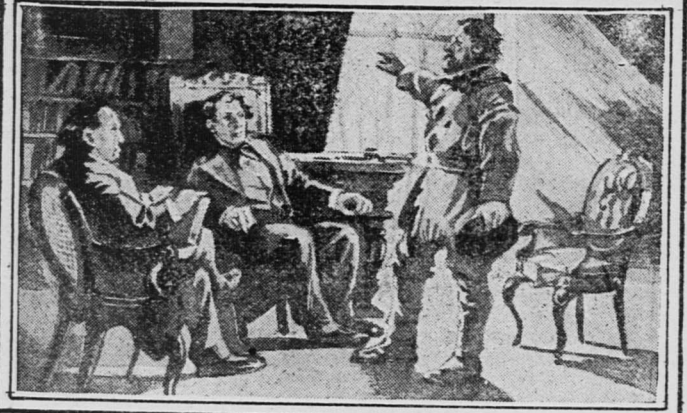
Devilish Work.

The British agents slowly poisoned the minds of the savages against the new comers but it was not till 1847 that the savages in council determined to massacre all the American settlers in their country.

The site of Dr. Whitman's dwelling was on the north bank of the Walla Walla river at what is now the town of Waiilatpu. The Indians surrounded the houses of the mission their weapons hidden under their blankets. At dawn of November 29, 1847 an Indian entered the doctor's house and asked for medicine. As the missionary turned to his medicine chest the savage buried his tomahawk in the good man's brain. Mrs. Whitman was killed a minute later by the same savage with the same weapon. The murder of the missionary was the signal for the wholesale slaughter on all sides. The butchery commenced on all sides. The crash of firearms, the groans of the dying, screams of women, yells of the painted demons filled the air. The Indians women and children danced and sang as the atrocious work went on. They mutilated the dead. Women and children of the settlers sank under bloody knife and club. The massacre lasted all day and then murdering parties started in every direction. Everybody in the Whitman mission was killed and many settlers all through the woods were slain. The Cayuse attacked a mission among the Nez Percés but these Indians beat them back and took the sides of



DR. WHITMAN STARTING EAST ON HIS PERILOUS TRIP ACROSS THE ROCKIES. PLEADING HIS CAUSE BEFORE WEBSTER AND THE PRESIDENT.



the territory west of the Rockies and north of the 42nd parallel of north latitude."

First White Women to Cross Rockies.

It was in 1836 that Dr. Marcus Whitman and the Rev. Mr. Spaulding, with their wives—the first white women to cross the Rocky Mountains—went among the tribes of the Far Northwest. The country was then in the control of the Hudson's Bay Company a British monopoly with nearly a thousand employees. Its power over the Indian tribes was nearly absolute. It had a string of fortified Canadian posts from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The company owned by men in London desired to exclude American settlements and to foster British immigration. The Washington government so far from having any conception of the value of the northwestern country stubbornly maintained that it was worthless and inaccessible by land. The great Webster said that it was a land fit only for savage beasts and still more savage men.

Dr. Whitman established his mission among the Cayuse in the state of Washington near what is now Walla Walla, then Fort Walla Walla, trading post. In 1842 while attending a dinner given at the fort in honor of some British officers news came that a company of British immigrants were on their way and had already crossed the Rocky Mountains. There was great excitement at the table and a young officer unconscious of the presence of the American missionary jumped to his feet exclaiming "Hurrah for Columbia! (the Oregon country). America is too late! We have got the country."

Dr. Whitman perceived that it was the purpose of the British to claim the country by right of settlement. He left the table rode rapidly to his wilderness home and after a brief pause there set out for Washington. His parting words to his wife were "I am going to cross the Rocky Mountains, reach Washington this winter, God carrying me through and bring out an immigration through the mountains next spring or this country is lost."

An Awful Journey.

Winter had set in and the old chronicles tell it was a severe one marked by terrific storms and deep snows.

Dr. Whitman reached Washington crippled by frozen hands and feet. The news he brought caused excitement among the populace and concern among many of the government officers. He saw Daniel Webster Secretary of State represented to him the grandeur and value of the Oregon country, told him of the need of immigrants and explained the reason that had induced him to brave the rigor of the season by making the trip. Mr. Webster was about to conclude the Webster-Ashburton treaty renouncing any claim we might have to the great northwest for a Newfoundland cod fishery. Webster was not impressed with Whitman's patriotic enthusiasm. He considered the country of no value. He thought it would be as well to let Great Britain have it. Not satisfied with his interview with the Secretary of State Dr. Whitman sought President Tyler who heard him with attention, and promised that the diplomatic deal for the trading of Oregon should be held up and that a military escort should be given to the missionary's train. In the spring of 1843 Dr. Whitman led a party of one thousand Ameri-

PALATIAL R. R. STATION.

NEW WASHINGTON STATION THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

Construction of Structure and Building of Adjacent Largest of Freight Yards to Cost \$22,000,000.

With all the talk relative to Government control of railway rates, and the probability of Congress giving the subject at least consideration, the busy solons of the Senate and House this winter may not appreciate that within a radius of eight miles of the Capitol building there is work of railroad improvement going on having a value of over \$22,000,000.

Just across the Potomac River, between Washington and the historic but sleepy town of Alexandria, the Pennsylvania railroad is well along in constructing the largest freight yards in the United States, at a cost of \$7,000,000, while the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio railroads are expending \$15,000,000 in the city itself in eliminating grade crossings and erecting a new Union station—a station which, when completed, will be the largest passenger station in the world, even exceeding that at Hamburg, Germany.

Compares in Size with Capitol.

The new station, in itself but five feet shorter than the Capitol building, will face a plaza 500 feet wide by about 1,000 feet long, decorated with artistic balustrades, terraces and fountains. Nine streets will lead into the plaza, which itself will provide a space for massing troops and spectators for public ceremonies. To give the required elevation to the station so as to admit the two passenger tunnels from the South, it was necessary to fill in the site of the station, some 1,000,000 cubic yards of earth being required to form the new plaza, the fill for a considerable area being over 35 feet in depth.

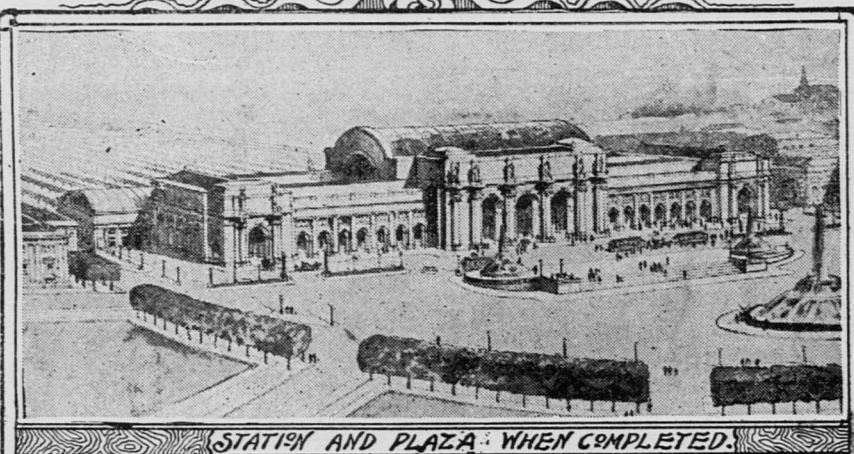
Sanitary Train Sheds.

Unlike most railroad stations, the architectural beauty of the Washington station will not be marred by the usual gigantic semi-circular train shed, but each pair of tracks will be covered over with a sort of umbrella train shed, which will protect alighting and departing passengers from the elements, but will also allow the smoke and gases to rise into the atmosphere. The baggage trucks will pass to the cars through tunnels to the end of the tracks, where the trunks and parcels will be brought to the surface by elevators, so that at no time will the passengers be in danger of collision with the baggage. The train concourse will be the largest single room in the world, nearly 700 feet long, the entire vista being unbroken by the usual labyrinth of pillars. The ceiling is to be constructed in what is technically known as of the self-supporting type. There will be 33 passenger tracks, 27 on the main floor level and six on the tunnel floor where trains from the South will arrive through the double tunnel under Capitol Hill. A feature of the station will be the absence of stairs, so that even in a large crowd, for which Washington is famous during inaugural or convention times, there will be no danger of accident to the passenger arriving or departing.

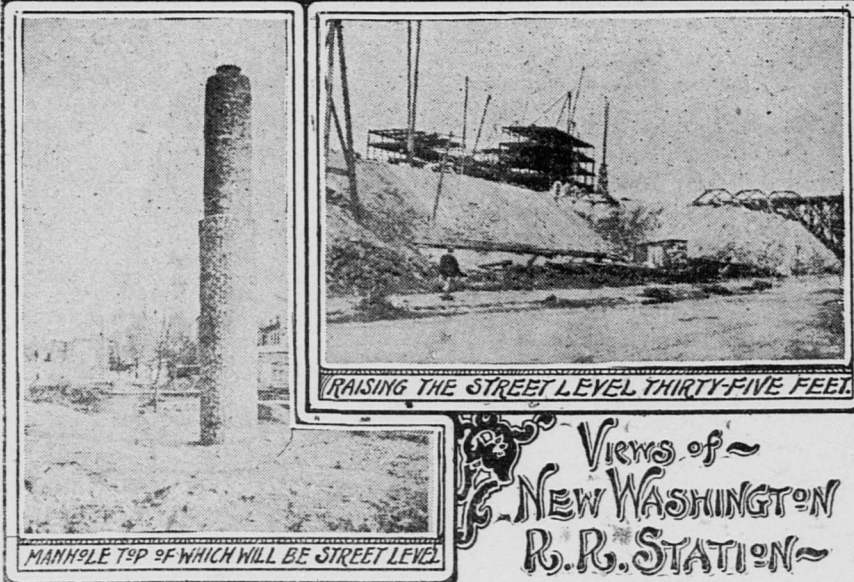
Presidential and Diplomatic Entrance.

There will be special entrance, and also rooms for guests of the nation, the diplomatic corps and for the President of the United States, who will thus be enabled to quietly seek their train without hindrance.

In the original bill introduced in Con-



STATION AND PLAZA WHEN COMPLETED.



RAISING THE STREET LEVEL THIRTY-FIVE FEET.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Tales of Diplomatic and Court Intrigue.

It seems that Mr. W. W. Astor has bought the historic Hever estate in Kent, England, and is improving it. It includes 2,000 acres of land and a moated castle, nearly six hundred years old, where at one time Henry VIII. maintained Anne of Cleves. On this estate Mr. Astor has put to work about one thousand men, with due apparatus, and is making changes rated as improvements which the calculating natives estimate will cost him a million and a quarter pounds. He is building a lake, a model village, roads, bridges and gardens, and is doubtless having a good deal of the sort of fun that Mr. Kipling in a recent story has suggested as a suitable recreation for tired Americans.

Though the Sultan is himself a total



THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

abstainer, the finest vintage wines are always offered to such guests as dine at the palace.

The recent visit of the Shah of Persia to England recalls a former call of his upon Queen Victoria, when London was startled at the Oriental methods employed by this picturesque Eastern potentate. Thousands of dollars worth of damage was done in the famous Buckingham Palace by the nuchalant orders of the Shah. The sheep which provided his mutton were brought into the palace rooms, which had been placed at his royal disposal, and slaughtered upon the magnificent and costly rugs and other such extravagant practices were the order of the day. While the meat which the Shah eats is always supposed to be slaughtered before his eyes, it was believed at the time that these performances were simply the carrying out of an Eastern regal fancy, to show Western barbarians what the Orient was accustomed to.

The Queen's maids of honor have very little to do. They live at home, and when the Queen is in London they are conveyed to Buckingham Palace after luncheon in royal carriages, and remain in a suite of charming salons until required to accompany the Queen and her unmarried daughter out driving. They must dress very well and not appear in the same clothes too often, and, above all, study the wishes of Her Majesty in regard to colors and modes. The millinery embargo, that is, not to wear a picture hat, must be followed to the letter. With a salary of \$1,500 and the attachment of "Honorable" to their names, the fair maids-of-honor manage to worry along until they marry.

cil in order that he may be saved trouble." As a dismissal this could hardly be improved upon.

Father John of Cronstadt, whose extraordinary influence over the Czar, no less than his propaganda against the revolutionaries, continually rouses the ire of the secret committee, is 86 years of age. In personality he answers to the description of the average Russian peasant, only in his case abstemiousness has wrought a refining effect on his features.

VAN CALAVA.

COUNTING UNCLE SAM'S CASH.

Occurs Every Time a New Treasurer is Appointed.

Owing to the recent change in the office of Treasurer of the United States, a task of no small magnitude is going on in the Treasury Building. Every time one Treasurer gives way to another the cash must be counted and verified before the new official becomes responsible for the money under his care.

As soon as a change is made the Secretary of the Treasury appoints a Committee of Three to select a force to count the cash. This committee picks out a number of clerks in the various offices of the Department, and they are set at work to count the millions. Perhaps there may be forty men selected to perform this huge count; maybe fifty or eighty. It is always considered an honor to be one of these counters.

The total sum counted by these men is somewhere in the neighborhood of five hundred and thirty millions in money, bonds, notes and everything else. One vault alone contains over a hundred millions in silver dollars. Another has a heavy amount of silver fractional currency, and many tons of nickel five-cent pieces and pennies.

The working cash is handled first, and in order to give it a chance to do regular duty it is counted at night. Most of the money is counted in bulk and stored away in bags, each containing a certain sum. These are weighed, and if there is even one dollar short, there is instant detection of the wrong count. As each bag is filled by a clerk, who attaches his name by a tag, any discrepancy in the number of coins or any coin missing from the sack is charged to him. This is done, not only to check any tendency toward dishonesty, but also to cause each counter to exercise the greatest care. The new Treasurer is Charles H. Treat, of New York, who takes the place of Ellis H. Roberts.

The Unemployed in Germany.

It seems from consular reports that there are none. Colonies for the so-called "unemployed" take them out of this class immediately and make pauperism unknown. Each city supports large offices where hunters for work go and register. They get a bath, have their clothing disinfected, and if the unions which support these institutions have no work for them in cities, they are sent to the farm colonies in the country, where they can work at farming, land reclamation, and in other productive capacities. The system of these unions is said to be very comprehensive; they are open to all, and besides providing opportunities for workers, have systems of old age pensions, insurance against accidents, and other benefits.

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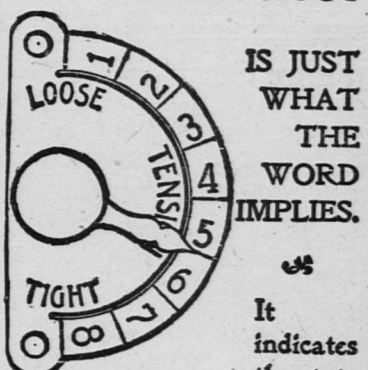
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PIANOS AND ORGANS STANDARD OF THE WORLD

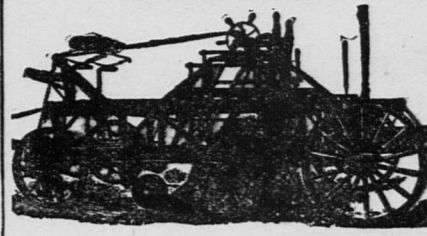
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grass allowing the railroad companies to construct this station, provision was made to drive a tunnel directly beneath the Capitol building, with elevators running immediately from the Senate Chamber and the House Chamber into private Congressional stations. This would have enabled the United States Senator from Oregon, for instance, to pass out of the Senate and walk directly aboard his Pullman sleeping car without exposure to the open air until he reached his far western home. A great convenience this, doubtless, to delegate legislators; but a literal undermining of Congress by the railroads probably wisely excluded from the architectural plans.

The Brickbats Never Touched Him

I had a funny dream last night. Thought that John D. Rockefeller was running for office,—

Yes! And he was about to make a speech in a brickyard, when I woke up.

King Alfonso recently had a curious adventure at Madrid. He had left Granda one morning incognito. He guarded his identity so strictly that no one suspected his presence and when he presented himself at the royal palace the sentry refused him admittance. The King inspected the apartments being prepared for President Loubet of France, who was preparing to visit the youthful Spanish monarch, and then sent a summons to the astonished ministers to come and hold a council.

The Empress-Dowager of China is thoughtful of her subordinates. Here is an edict of hers issued recently which will bear out the idea: "Wong Wen-Shao, the grand secretary, has served under us many years, and he has shown great diligence and faithfulness. He is now over 70 years of age, and in the daily audiences his obeisance is now very difficult, and our sympathy must be shown him. Let him be relieved from the grand coun-

THE SCANDAL OF SIGNA.

BY WYLLARD.

"Two thousand a year is not a great income," said Lady Jane, ironically, "Still, it rescues dear Noel from absolute want. It was so nice of his god-mother—always a most unassuming person, too; indeed, I mistook her for the dressmaker on one occasion when she came to call, and I am afraid she slipped off my visiting list quite a year ago."

"That is a pity, since the whole family are inclined to canonize her now!" said Signa dryly. "However, she does not seem to have borne malice, as she has promoted Noel to the position of an eligible."

"Hardly eligible, my dear! Two thousand goes such a very little way unless one lives in Bayswater or the country. Poor Noel!"

"Oh, I did not mean among us!" said Signa, with a laughing sneer and a glance out of the window at the respectable Sloane street trees, decorously dusty though just in bud. "But possibly some young person in the middle classes may take pity on him now, even though it means Bayswater!"

Lady Jane glanced rather uneasily at Signa's straight young back, which was all that presented itself to her to help out Signa's meaning. And Lady Jane was often at a loss to know whether Signa was in earnest or ironical. She was beginning to think, with despair, that when her youngest daughter talked sense—the sense of Sloane street and the duchess, it meant revolt, and would end in Signa doing some dreaded and unconventional thing, such as wanting to take up a profession or refusing a really sound offer, for instance. Sometimes—since his godmother had behaved in such a really laudable manner—she thought with a sigh, that even two thousand a year and Bayswater would be better than an awful scandal, of which she lived in terror. If Signa must marry a poor man, better Noel, who was, somehow, so satisfactory to all the family, than one of those younger sons with whom the girl delighted to

warm men and women into laughing, applauding human beings, not above joining in that last swinging chorus of the others, and one could seeeta seemed no more a drawing room in Pont street, but the cotton-fields of Louisiana. Lady Bloomfield's own high cackle rose high above the voices of the others and one could see the men drawing breath to demand an encore, even as she rose, flushed with the excitement of her success, from the piano, and she heard, all across the room the manager ask who she was. Two minutes later, someone brought him over and introduced him, and they stood by the instrument, talking quickly and earnestly—so deep in conversation, indeed, that Signa would not be interrupted to sing again. It was only when she looked past his broad back that she caught sight of Verney, nonchalant, eyeglass in eye, evidently not at all upset by her reckless interpretation of the notorious negro melody.

"Yes, of course I will!" said Signa to the manager. "I should like it!" and she nodded to Verney over his shoulder. Her smile was brilliant.

Half London was in the stalls of the Bacchante on the great benefit night, and the boxes were taken by select parties who thought the auditorium a little public for the light of their presence. I was tickled to see the duchess levelling her glasses at Poppy le Marchant when that young lady danced the conger-eel dance in aid of the charity, and admired the tolerance of her attitude. Lady Jane was in the box, too, and Sir Wilfred and sister, the one who married into the state; but Signa herself was not present, and, when I went round to pay my respects to her grace, I learned that she had pleaded a headache and stayed at home. The cause, I thought, was not far to seek, as Signa would have persisted that she had lumbago if it would have saved her accompanying a party of which the duchess made one.

Batsburg had tacitly promised the

Bracebridge of the Guards, who was sitting between Noel Verney and Mrs. Chiltren Hundreds, almost sprang upright in his seat.

"By jove!" he said. "Its Signa!" The house did not recognize her all at once and the boxes apparently not at all. But even the awful presence of the duchess and the appalling consequences which loomed in the near future could not restrain the men. They laughed at every wicked point in the song and when he was off the stage they yelled to have him back again. It sounded as if the whole hall were one confused, impetuous demand, and though they did not call her by name, it was obvious that Signa was recognized. I wondered what she would do, and almost held my breath when the small ragged figure returned for a brief moment, but only just in sight at the wings. There was a growing terror in Signa's eyes—an expression most alien to them. Either the passing of the excitement, or the realization of her own daring, or else that clamorous audience, was terrifying her. She bowed hastily and pattered off, in spite of the cries to her to sing again. I feared the demand was too strong, and that they would force her to come back, and I turned to look round for Verney. But he had disappeared, and he was not in the duchess box, though I looked there with fear and trembling. Her grace was still sitting, calm and smiling, at the front of the box; there was something ominous in her tacit refusal to recognize what everyone knew. Lady Jane's face was like a mask; I thought Lady Leamington was crying, but I could not see her plainly.

The next turn fell flat, though there was a gallant effort to applaud and carry it through. But so many of the men had vanished that it looked as if a wind had swept the stalls bare. It was fatally easy to get behind. They were waiting for Signa.

I sat out two turns; then I followed Verney. He had, as I suspected, left his place before Signa had made her bow, and was waiting for her behind. By the time I got round, the wings seemed to be full of men, chattering in excited voices, and at a little distance stood Verney, cool and languid, talking to Batsburg. I heard the manager say, sulkily, "At the side-door—yes, there is a way round." and I went then and there in the direction indicated because I wanted to see the end of the comedy. There was a brogham waiting there; I stood unnoticed on the pavement until they came out—indeed! it was I who opened the carriage-door. Signa had changed her clothes rapidly, and slipped away from her dressing-room while the men were still awaiting her in the wings. But she was crying bitterly, and it so much surprised me that I felt the whole scene a little unreal. Verney put her into the carriage, hesitated, and stood with one foot on the step.

"Shall I come, too, Signa?" he said. Her voice came out of the darkness, muffled.

"I am frightened, Noel!"

"At last?" he said, quietly. "Well, I am not."

"I thought it would be fun to scandalize you!"

"Do you mean that I was the cause this time?"

"How dare you have two thousand a year?" said Signa irrelevantly. Neither of them noticed me.

"So you thought you would fling your independence of my opinion at me once for all, and see if I could be scared away, eh?"

"Something like that."

"Well, you cannot. Nothing could. I am going to take the onus of the affair on myself from this time forth however, and tackle the family."

"Will you stand by me, Noel?" Signa must really have had a fright to say that!

"There shall be no occasion. They shall not dare to refer to it. Union is strength—it is you and I together now."

He jumped into the carriage, and I closed the door and told the coachman "Home," because by that time they were past thinking of anything but themselves. Lady Jane confessed afterwards that the engagement was the greatest relief she had ever known. She had feared that it would never come off, because it appears that, owing to her blundering and excellent intentions, she had caused a breach between them which Signa would not give Verney a chance to heal. Batsburg was an angel—a fat angel—in the disguise of a freck coat and his Benefit was the medicine that killed or cured.

The amusing part of it is that the Duchess has ignored the whole affair, and as she has declined to acknowledge what everyone knows—that Signa was the sensation of the great War-Fund Benefit—she will have to go to the wedding, on which occasion Signa will make her bow and retire from her war with right and proper behavior—for the present.

Quick Wit a Strong Factor.

Some of the noblemen of Europe owe their present positions and stations of honor to the presence of mind and forethought of their ancestors during extremely critical moments. A hiccup, for instance, is the cause of the Kinskys' princely rank in Austria. It seems that during the midst of some great court function at Vienna the Empress Maria Theresa had the misfortune to hiccup so violently as to cause, not only herself, but her court, great embarrassment. In the midst of her bewilderment young Count Kinsky stepped forward, and with a most clever assumption of intense mortification and humiliation, asked her pardon for his breach of good manners. The Empress received his apology with not only good grace, but gratitude, and before long the young nobleman was bestowed with high court honors and decorations.

Another story is told how the Emperor Napoleon III when out hunting one day, being a very poor marksman, fired at a pheasant, but instead hit General Massena, destroying the sight of one of his eyes. No one could doubt who had fired the shot, but General Massena turned round and soundly berated General Berthier, who had been standing behind him, which castigation Berthier at once accepted and appeared overcome with remorse. Napoleon was grateful to both for thus shielding him, and overwhelmed them both with honors and dignity.

DRINK GALLONS OF WATER.

Practice Said to Account for Japs' Hardihood.

The Nicht-Nichi, a prominent Japanese paper, in commenting on the remarkable health of the Japanese soldier in the field attributes not a small degree of his endurance and immunity from disease to his habit of drinking about a gallon of water every day of his life. The statement was verified by an attache of the Japanese treaty commission who studied medicine at Harvard and practiced at home. "The Japanese soldier is not permitted to drink much water on the march. He merely wets his lips, rinses his mouth, and takes a small swallow now and then. But in camp he drinks freely. A quart immediately on rising, more after breakfast; and several quarts during the evening. Of course it is largely habit. He has not studied the system's requirements



A TYPICAL JAP SOLDIER.

from the physician's standpoint. All he knows about it is that he is thirsty and drinks to satisfy that thirst."

Americans Use Too Little.

"Your people," he went on, "neglect their needs as a rule, in respect to both water and air. They do not drink enough and do not bathe enough. I would not say they are unclean; it is only that they are less particular in their cleanliness. It is a difference in the point of view. The Japanese think a daily bath the very least attention to the body. Many bathe several times a day—a simple sponging, cleansing the pores and giving the soul a chance to breathe. And the air bath is equally a habit. My people cannot at first live in the close American houses. They crave the freedom and perfect ventilation of their bamboo cottages. Drinking and bathing are national traits. We believe that cleanliness of the internal tissues is as necessary to health and comfort as cleanliness of the skin. The waste materials of the body are often poisonous. Their retention is the cause of many sleepless nights, headaches rheumatic pains fits of indigestion. Water in abundance, inside and out, is necessary to every human being."

Wash Inside And Out.

The Nicht-Nichi discourses further on the subject, stating in a naive way the benefit of free indulgence in nature's drink:

"Health is a gift of the gods, and the way to health lies through the domain of cleanliness. As we wash our linen so should we wash our bodies inside and out. Water is the sweetener of life. In its free use you shall be as sweet and pure as a mountain brook; as strong as the lion of the sea; as broad as the wind-swept rice fields. You shall hold your head in the stars and your life shall be as peaceful as a summer day."

The largest pin factory in the world is not as has been stated, in the United States but in Birmingham, Eng. where are 370000,000 are manufactured every working day. All the other pin factories in England turn out about 19'000'000.

How to Become Disease Proof.

It has already been suggested that the appendix should be removed from every infant as a routine measure. But this is clearly insufficient, says the British Medical Journal. The surgery of the future must include far more than this. The tonsils and turbinate bones of the nose must be cut out, because they may harbor germs. What Arbuthnot Lane calls the "human cess-pool" (that is the large intestine), must be removed along with a considerable part of the upper portion of the alimentary canal, because it won't be needed when we begin to live on M. Berthelot's tabloids and pills. The too readily decaying teeth will be pulled out in early life and the germ proof store variety inserted. The failing human eye will be anticipated by spectacles in early youth. Deficient moral sense and degeneracy will be treated by ventilation of the brain and removal of the offending areas.

Thus protected against the perils of civilization, the man in the coming centuries will be able in his journey through life to defy the countless enemies that seek to rob him of health—sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.

FRONTIER HOSPITALITY.



The Prairie-Dog said to the Snake, "Your home is my hole, prithee make, I'll ask the Owl too, And 'twixt us and you A rattling good game we will shake."

COFFEE

DOES

HURT

Make the trial yourself—leave off Coffee 10 days and use

POSTUM

FOOD COFFEE

in its place.

That's the only way to find out.

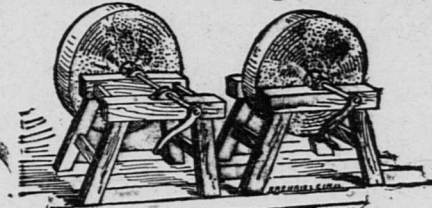
Postum is a sure re-builder and when you cut out the coffee and use Postum instead, you get a taste of health, for the aches and ails begin to leave. You may THINK you know, but you don't until after the trial. Remember

"There's a Reason."

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

THE RACYCLE SPROCKETS

Like No. 2 Grindstone are Hung Between the Bearings



No. 1 (Bicycles) No. 2 (Racycle)

Which Stone will Turn Easier?

The Racycle Rides Further with one-quarter less work

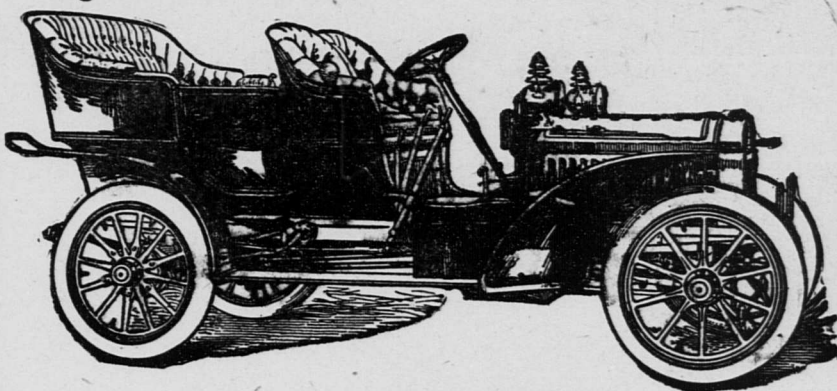
MIAMI CYCLE & MFG. CO. MIDDLETOWN, OHIO.

OLDSMOBILES for 1905

THE CAR THAT GOES

Highest Workmanship.

Lowest Prices.

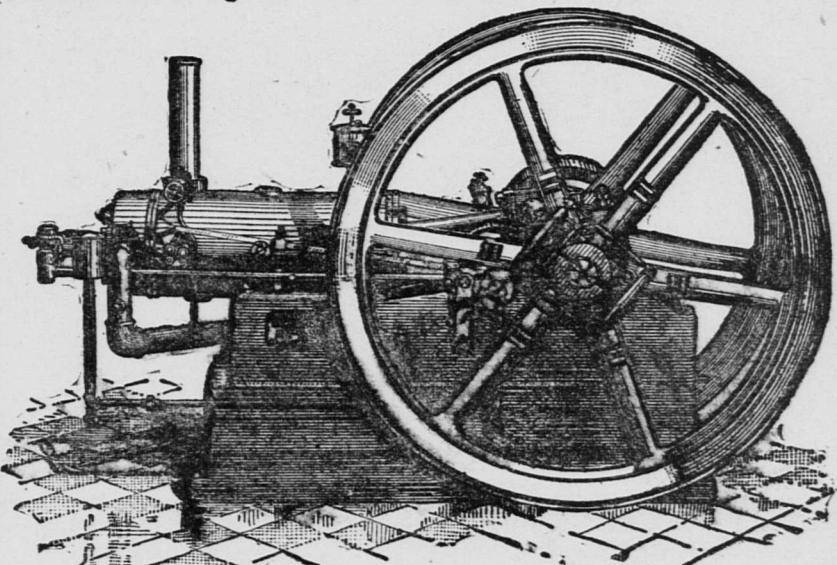


Cars for Immediate Delivery.

Olds Motor Works DETROIT, MICH.

International Harvester Co. GASOLINE ENGINES

When equipped with an I. H. C. gasoline engine, the farm, the dairy, the mill, the threshing machine, or the husker and shredder can be operated more economically than with any other power. Farmers who have water to pump, wood to saw, feed to grind or corn to shell, can do this work at a minimum cost with I. H. C. engines.



I. H. C. HORIZONTAL ENGINE

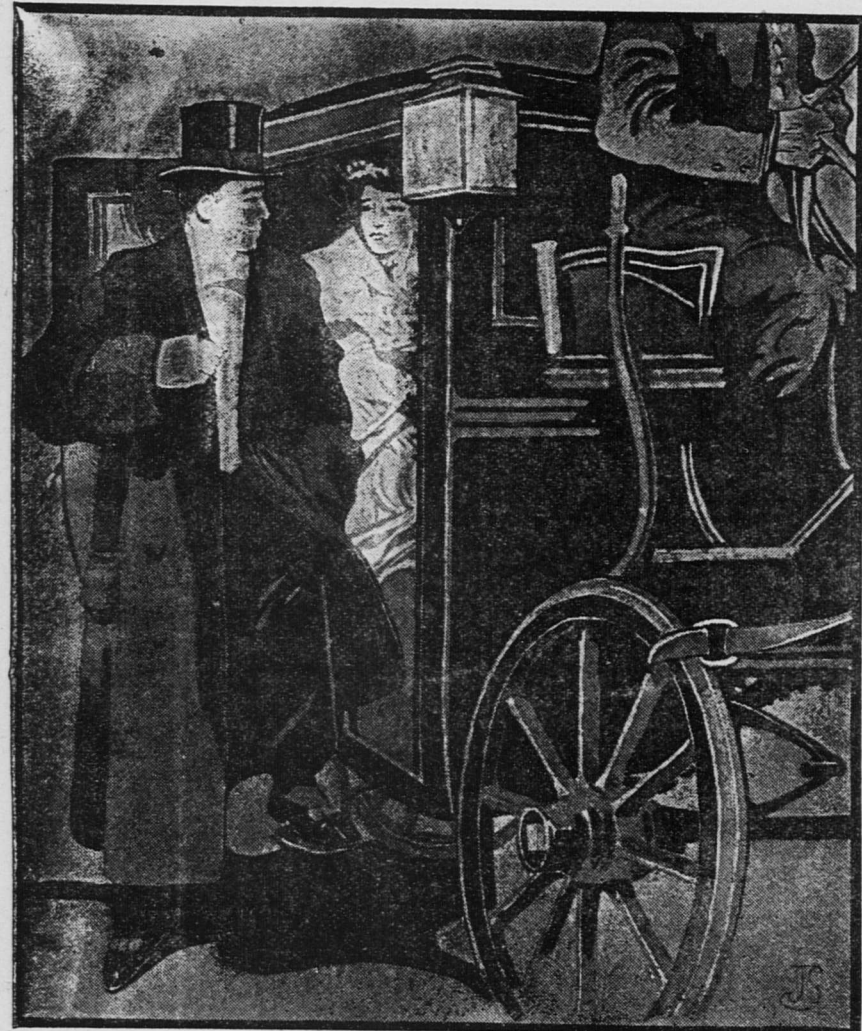
I. H. C. gasoline engines are made in the following sizes: 2, 3 and 5 H. P., vertical type, stationary; 6, 8, 10, 12 and 15 H. P., horizontal type, stationary; and 6, 8, 10, 12 and 15 H. P., horizontal type, portable.

WRITE FOR GASOLINE ENGINE BOOKLET.

International Harvester Co. of America (Incorporated)

7 Monroe Street

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.



"SHALL I COME TOO, SIGNA."

frighten her chaperons.

Lady Jane is a dear, good soul, but she is accustomed to be unwise in her management of Signa. She allowed her new approval of Noel to be read in the growing maternity of her manner. Hitherto she had been cousinly in her treatment of him—she was not his aunt or that might have been her attitude—and when things looked very black in the matrimonial market she comforted herself aloud with his advantages. Signa hated the obvious. Her temper had been decidedly uncertain since Captain Verney had come into what she henceforth styled his "Bayswater income," and she sallied forth this very afternoon in a mood that was ripe for mischief.

She found it at Lady Bloomfield's afternoon crush where the Bohemian element was mingling with the severely social, and everybody was discussing the great "Benefit night" at the Bacchante Theatre of Varieties in aid of the War Fund. The Bacchante is a very superior music hall, and that lent a zest to the way in which everyone was buying tickets—in aid of the charity!

There was a fat man in a long frock-coat standing in the centre of the group of the smartest women present when Signa arrived. He was Batsburg, the proprietor of the Bacchante and the originator of the benefit, but Signa hardly glanced at him. There was no doubt that she was in a very bad mood indeed, and her eyes, roaming about for some evil deed to prove this, did not alight upon Batsburg, as the special means arranged by the Powers of Darkness to help her. It was not with any thought of the fat man and his glossy curls in her mind that she sat down at the piano and volunteered a song. There had been music going on all of that afternoon; but Signa's performance was entirely different, and everyone listened, and indeed, crowded in from the other rooms to hear. She has a singularly clear voice, strong enough to fill a concert-room, and trained by Da Capri. He never thought that his excellent training would go to help Signa to give Lady Bloomfield's guests a treat such as that performance of "Hyar there! Clear the road for Lisbeth."

They were a noisy audience when Signa's singing had suddenly transformed them from well-dressed luke-

house a sensation that night, and we were all a little eager; it had not been announced on the boards, but had floated round society through the private channels, and we kept asking each other who was this new star of Batsburg? The programme was as good as could be, but the performers were old acquaintances; and while we stormed the stage with applause after each item, all felt that Batsburg owed us a new sensation yet. It came between numbers 9 and 10—an "extra turn" which was merely slipped upon the notice board. The band struck up a new air, a catchy thing that no one had heard, and yet, I believe, we all tried to hum it and then into the centre of the wide strip of stage left bare in front of the back-cloth a little ragged London gamin came swinging his impudent dirty face turned to the audience with the sang froid of his inimitable breed. He stood still a minute, and then coolly looking us over, he began to shy personalities at our comments that made the victim shout claim him a success.

There was no doubt about his reality—he was a true arab, apparently brought straight out of the streets, without a dab of paint on him that could be discerned, and supremely jaunty and insolent. Probably, he was one of the boys who sold bogus programmes at the side doors of the hall, or for a few stray coppers, sang versions of the songs to be heard inside, and Batsburg had primed him up to recognize the front rows of the audience and discourse on their private affairs and was getting quite personal when one concluded that the urchin had been coached by someone who did know. Batsburg had been among these people for weeks in connection with the benefit, and, though, his use of his knowledge might be in doubtful taste, there was no denying that it caught on—the stalls roared as each stinging remark, pointed by one grimy forefinger came clearly across the footlights through the jaunty music.

Suddenly the boy began to dance a kind of double-shuffle and, to the air which the band still played softly, broke into a song, introducing the names of people in front of him. His voice was a sweet, true boy's voice, but marred by that awful East End accent, and it rang through the theatre loud and strong. Young

The Seedless Apple Fraud

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DENOUNCES
SCHEME AS HUMBUG

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

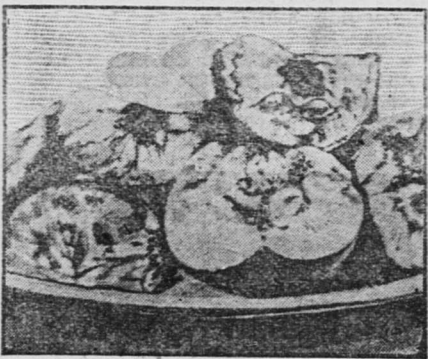
One of Uncle Sam's duties, and it is an extremely important one, is showing up, and where possible, stopping frauds and fakes and preventing the people from being mulcted of their savings. Through its issuance of "fraud orders" the Postoffice Department prevents millions of dollars every year from being squandered on worthless projects and fake schemes exploited through cunning advertisements. The vigilance of the Government against lottery concerns is another instance. So much is done now through clever advertising that officials have come to be very chary about giving their indorsement to any schemes which have not been pretty thoroughly tried out.

The Spencer "Seedless" Apple.

A case in point was the efforts of the Colorado seedless and coreless apple concern, headed by a Mr. Spencer, which attempted last year to secure the

either paper stock or nursery stock, in New York State. The attractive plan proposed by the parent Spencer company, as learned at the Department of Agriculture, is that these subsidiary or local seedless apple companies may be formed in the various States. The local company is to pay a cash bonus to the mother company and also issue it 51 per cent. of its stock—a controlling interest. The public is to be let in on the remainder, 49 per cent. To facilitate the sale of this stock Assistant Pomologist W. A. Taylor says that the company sometime ago issued a statement to the effect that the retail price of trees will be held up to \$3 each, while the cost to the local company will not exceed 50 cents, and it is estimated that on a local investment of \$5,000, \$60,000 could be quickly rounded up. "It seems," said Mr. Taylor, who in speaking of the matter appeared to be entirely convinced of the shadyness of

cern which this tremendous advertising is causing our principal competitors in the export apple trade. The Tasmanian government council has instituted an official inquiry whether this new development is likely to so revolutionize the character of the fruit which we export to Europe, and which is in competition with them, as to necessitate their securing and growing this seedless variety. Colonel Brackett states that thus far no tree or scion of this alleged remarkable apple has been placed in the hands of any disinterested experimenter, and it is significant that there are not as yet any trees or scions for sale, although it is stated that several million



PHOTOGRAPH OF "SEEDLESS" APPLES
SOLD TO MESSRS. SHEARN FOR 30
SHILLINGS APIECE.

trees are being grown in New York, Iowa, Utah and Colorado.

It is questionable whether the Fraud Order Office of the Postoffice Department will be able to bar the use of the mails to the company owing to the skillful preparation of its literature, though such action, it is stated, would be sustained by all reputable fruit men and nurserymen.

The wonder of the whole story is that in the face of such lamentable failures where the promoters have consented to exhibit their apples the work still goes forward of successfully fooling the people. It is not denied that there is an apple which may be called seedless and with an imperfectly developed core; but it is a freak and worthless, and, moreover, is thousands of years old. Wherever the Spencer apple has been exhibited it has been a fizzle. One claim made by the company is because the apple is bloomless it offers no opportunity for the codling moth to lay its eggs, that, therefore, the apple cannot be wormy. One of the apples reluctantly submitted by the Spencer people to Colonel Brackett, the Pomologist of the Department, contained, when cut, a good, fat codling moth worm, while all the apples sub-



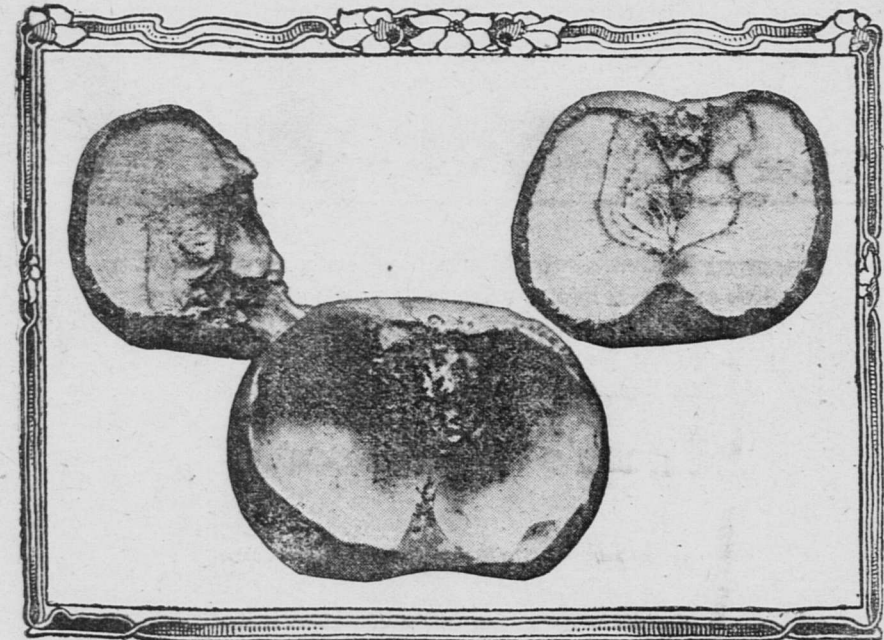
THE "SEEDLESS" APPLE PRESENTED
TO KING EDWARD.

mitted to the Department and to the St. Louis Exposition apple judges contained either seeds or cores. The apples were, moreover, small and inferior; but the newspaper account of these events tell a different tale.

Farm Bulletins.

The great demand upon the Department of Agriculture for some of the Farmers' Bulletins, which are distributed free, has necessitated the reprinting of quite a list of these valuable little pamphlets. Among others of general interest which are available are:

- (No. 41) Fowls; Their Care and Feeding.
- (No. 44) Commercial Fertilizers; Their Composition and Use.
- (No. 63) Care of Milk on the Farm.
- (No. 64) Ducks and Geese; Standard Breeds and Management.
- (No. 113) The Apple and How to Grow It.



PHOTOGRAPHS OF "SEEDLESS AND CORELESS" APPLES FURNISHED THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BY THE SPENCER COMPANY.

Indorsement of the Fruit Division of the Department of Agriculture. The apple men of the Department were extremely doubtful of the claims made by Mr. Spencer that he had evolved a seedless apple which would revolutionize the apple industry of the country, and they were wise in refusing to give it indorsement. Colonel Brackett, the Pomologist of the Department, now states that the seedless and coreless apple propaganda is apparently one of the most carefully considered and intelligently worked out schemes for fooling and defrauding the public which has ever been attempted along agricultural lines. Taking advantage of the remarkable results of fruit and plant improvement made by Luther Burbank and other wizards of plant science, the statement was sprung upon an unsuspecting newspaper press and public that a wonderful seedless and coreless apple had been discovered. Hundreds of columns of newspaper descriptions of this fruit have since appeared in not only the daily and weekly

the scheme, "that all of the people connected with the general company, with the exception of the president, or alleged discoverer of the new apple, are men entirely unknown to the horticultural world."

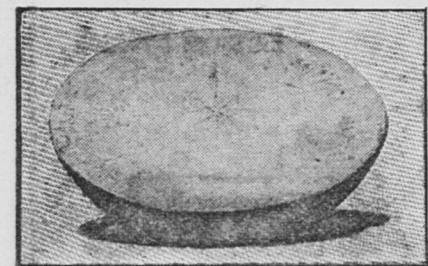
Reckless Statements

The company appears to be well organized and has apparently engaged excellent legal talent. "The statements in all the literature issued by the company are very skillfully worded," said Mr. Taylor, "the statements made through the public press, for which the company cannot be held accountable, and which are influencing the people, have been recklessly misleading and untrue." The shrewd method by which this apple was advertised in England and again readvertised in the United States shows that a master brain is engineering the promotion of the scheme. Having prepared the British public through numerous articles, for something startling, a specimen of the seedless apple was sent to King Edward, inclosed in a plush-lined jewelry box. The English papers commented widely upon the occurrence and several additional apples were sold at public auction for enormous prices, and the properly well written encomium on this happening and on the value of the apple was innocently transmitted by the American Consul to our Department of Commerce and through its advance consular sheets distributed to every newspaper in the United States.

A feature of this incident was the ceremony connected with the cutting of two apples which brought the largest prices—namely, \$15. A number of distinguished British horticulturists were present, the apples were taken from cold storage cases, and everything was proceeding beautifully until the knife was applied, then it was found that the apples were neither seedless nor coreless and the indignant purchasers, Messrs. Shearn, demanded their money back.

Must Make the Fakirs Smile.

A somewhat amusing feature, as related by Colonel Brackett, is the con-



CROSS SECTION OF SPENCER SEEDLESS
APPLE, REPRODUCED FROM SPENCER
CATALOGUE.

papers, but in magazines and scientific journals.

Plans for Sinking Money.

It now turns out that the Spencer seedless apple, so far as its being a new and valuable production is concerned, is an entire fake, and it would appear that the plan is more of a stock and bond selling proposition than a nursery stock raising one. The seedless and coreless apple is almost as old as history. Pliny, the Roman naturalist, described it two thousand years ago. Hundreds of references appear in the books of horticulturists about this freak, the whole story having been described by Professor Bailey of Cornell about fifteen years ago. The bad faith of the Spencer apple people is shown in their circulating a partial quotation from Professor Bailey written about the seedless apple years ago, and having no reference to the so-called Spencer seedless apple.

The reason now appears for the careful educational work done among the newspapers last year. The Spencer Seedless Apple Company of New York has been organized with alleged nurseries in Niagara County, has issued a magnificent catalogue with a full colored lithograph of the "Spencer seedless apple," and also showing cross sections of the apple with no semblance of core or seed.

Newspapers Which Bit.

This catalogue contains numerous extracts from papers all over the country lauding the Spencer seedless apple almost to the skies. The truth is, that some of the most conservative papers were successfully roped in and unconsciously published articles specially written for them by the propagandists themselves, and these very papers are now quoted in the catalogues distributed by the company. Such eminent names appear as the New York Times, the Buffalo Inquirer, both of which had enthusiastic editorials, the American Inventor, the New York Farmer, the Scientific American, the Buffalo Commercial, the New York Herald, the National Nurseryman, the Denver Times and a score of others.

The Public to Pay the Profits

This New York apple company is but one of the subsidiary companies, with apparently the right to sell stock,



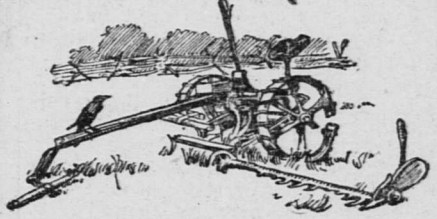
Courtesy Harper's Weekly.

THE BELLES OF THE SEASON.

- (No. 121) Beans, Peas and Other Legumes as Food.
- (No. 32) Silos and Silage.
- (No. 154) The Home Fruit Garden; Preparation and Care.
- (No. 33) Peach Growing for Market.
- (No. 34) Meats; Composition and Cooking.
- (No. 192) Barnyard Manure.
- (No. 200) Turkeys; Standard Varieties and Management.
- (No. 214) Beneficial Bacteria for Leguminous Crops.

Proper Seasoning of Farm Implements.

It is full time that all mowing machines, harvesters, and other horse implements should be left out in the field to obtain the benefit of the fall weather. Plows and harrows will, of course, be needed yet, and these will be kept under cover for awhile, but can be left out later after the fall plowing. This practice of fall weathering of implements is quite general in many farming sections and is encouraged from year to year by a large class of farmers. It insures thorough weathering of the wood and produces in the metal parts of the machinery



a fine brown color. The practice is an entirely satisfactory one to the implement sellers as a class.

Pickles and Babies.

An exchange made an unfortunate error in its "Answers to Correspondents" recently.

"Fond Mother" wrote in to find out what she should do for her children who had the whooping cough. In the make up the compositor got some items transposed and the answer read: "If not too young, skin them thoroughly; immerse in scalding water, sprinkle plentifully with salt, and leave for a week in strong brine." Horrors! He misplaced the answer to "Anxious Housekeeper's" query for a pickled onion recipe.

Everything Was the Same.

A young Oxford student one day received an unexpected visit from his pretty sister, and was very indignant that she came without a chaperon. "Look here," said the young man, "I will not have any of the fellows see you in my rooms, so if anyone knocks at the door you just get behind that screen."

In a few minutes a knock was heard, and the girl ran behind the screen as her brother went to open the door. An old gentleman stood on the threshold, who, after profusely apologizing for his intrusion, said: "I am just home from Australia, and many years ago I occupied these rooms; would you allow me, sir, to look at them once again?" "Certainly," said the student, "come in." "Ah," exclaimed the old man, "everything is just the same. Same old table, same old fireplace, same old screen." Then, catching sight of the girl: "By jove, same old dodge." "Sir," exclaimed the student, "that is my sister." "Gad, sir," was the rejoinder, "same old story."

A Few Afterthoughts.

The Chinese women are being weaned from the old custom of binding their feet, and it is stated that the practice now obtains only among the American women.

There is no authority for the statement that the railroad companies would seriously object if Congress spends the entire session discussing the tariff and reciprocity.

"I reflect with sorrow over the justification of the claim you make of having lent me your constant support," says Lord Curzon, the viceroy of India, recently deposed at the instance of Premier Balfour. If the Premier understood just what Lord Curzon indicated, and had the nerve, he probably called back, "you'r another."

The customs officials are alarmed at the apparent fact that there are more Havana cigars in the country than is warranted by the imports of Havana tobacco. They have probably omitted to calculate to include the hickory and cabbage-leaf crop.

The King of Spain is again touring the European courts, looking for somebody who will accept him.

The idea that the scarcity of servant girls is due to their all having become writers of novels, is probably suggested by the quality of current fiction.

Germany and France have reached an agreement over Morocco that is "entirely satisfactory to both parties." How about the feelings of the third party?

Helen Bertram has been up before a New York magistrate for failure to pay her debts. At the same time, her husband is playing in "The Prodigal Son."

A Trial by Telephone.

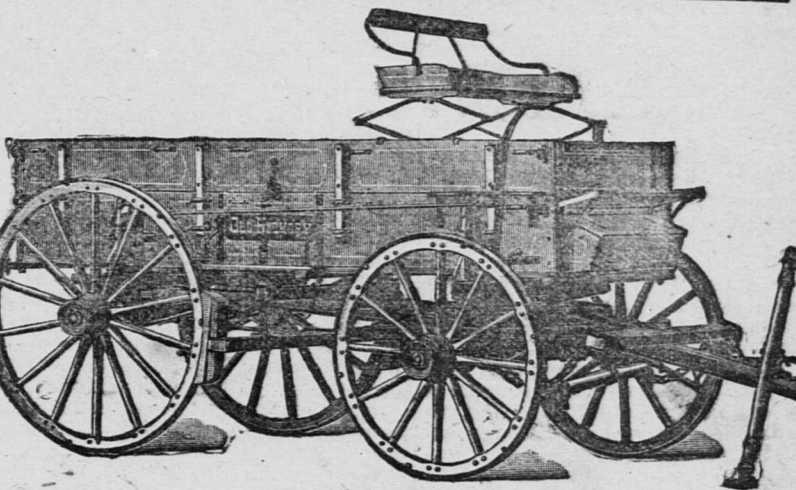
Robert Willard, a farmer living near Elkhart, in Logan county, Illinois, upon being arrested by Constable Pettit on a charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct, pleaded guilty by telephone. When he was informed of the \$14 fine by the justice in Lincoln, he agreed to send the amount by mail. The case is unique in central Illinois jurisprudence.

The constable found Willard busily engaged in a cornfield and read the warrant to him. Willard agreed that it was all right, but pointed to the work that he was doing and declared that he could not possibly lose a day or two by driving to Lincoln and waiting for trial. He suggested the use of the telephone, and when the constable somewhat dubiously acquiesced, the two repaired to the farmhouse. Finally they got connection with Justice Rudolph, in Lincoln, and over the wire the unique trial was held. The justice received a letter later with the fine enclosed.

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